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SPECULATION TO END ON STOCK EXCHANGE; AMALGAMATION SET

Cabinet Approves Draft Law Affecting Listing of Negotiable Securities

11 MARKETS TO BE UNIFIED

Highlights of New System Given—Proposed Ruling to Be Submitted to Diet

Listing of securities on the exchange in this country will undergo radical change in its system, it was resolved at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday, the announcement to that effect being published on the afternoon of the same day by the Board of Information.

The proposed innovation, according to the authorities of the Finance Ministry, is aimed chiefly at the smooth circulation of necessary funds under current war requirements. It will go a long way toward eliminating speculation as in the old system, whereby negotiable securities were placed on the exchange.

It was just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that the Government first considered reorganizing the structure of the stock market, which, based on the regulations issued many years ago was considerably outdated to conform to the changing requirements of the day. Since then, work has been going on at the Finance Ministry for the drafting of a new exchange law. The work was lately completed as far as the listing of securities is concerned, upon which Wednesday's Cabinet session gave its final approval.

Salient Points Follow

The Government, it is expected, will submit the draft Law for the Nippon Securities Exchange (tentatively called) to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet. Some salient points in the projected new system, as reported in the local vernaculars, follow:

1. Eleven security exchanges, now scattered throughout the country will be merged into the new organization of the aforesaid tentative name, which will have some provincial branches.

2. Members of the new exchange will be limited to firms operated as judicial persons. Memberships will not be allowed individuals.

3. All securities to be listed on the market shall have official approval.

4. Official members of the exchange will be appointed by the Government.

The spokesman of the Finance Ministry, in this connection, is quoted to have stated:

"The proposed reform will have no effect on other items to be put on the exchange. The Government aims to attain, through the innovation, the security of funds to be turned to wartime production. Any hitches which will arise from the new regulation will be promptly settled by the Government."

To End Speculation

"The mission placed on the stock exchange in this country under current wartime needs," the spokesman further explained, "is to eliminate the speculative tendency in its dealings in bond or stock certificates. The exchange should see that their prices will be kept on a stable basis, thereby to contribute toward their smooth circulation. Incidentally, this will bring in better furnishing of necessary funds to the wartime industries."

TO CREATE 2 PROVINCES

Mengchiang Decides Move to Simplify Administration

Domei

KALGAN, December 16.—In order to simplify and coordinate administrative structure, the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia has decided to establish the two provinces of Suanhwa and Tatung from January 1 next year, it was announced today.

A statute for the establishment of the new provinces was drafted at yesterday's session of the Government Inquiry Commission whereby the present South Chahar and North Shansi administrative districts will become Suanhwa and Tatung Provinces, respectively.

Britain Experiencing Cold Winter As Shortage of Coal Becomes Acute

Press Pessimistic Regarding Fuel Situation Affected By Labor Dearth and Inefficient Distribution—Lloyd George Forms Urgent Committee

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—Due to the shortage of labor and the inefficiency of the system of distribution, the shortage of coal in Britain is becoming more and more acute and the British press has expressed a pessimistic view regarding the outlook of the fuel problem. Britishers are experiencing a cold winter.

In view of the prevailing situation, a national coal committee has been organized with Lloyd George, former Premier, as chairman but no prompt solution can be expected.

Regarding the coal problem, the Economist expressed a pessimistic view in the following vein:

The total amount of coal production in Britain registered at 287,000,000 tons in 1913. Since the start of the current war, the amount of production has rapidly decreased and this year's production was only 200,000,000 tons. The Fuel Ministry is expecting to solve the coal problem promptly by establishing a special organ for this matter but this is a too optimistic view.

In this connection, the Evening Standard declared:

Coal constitutes the foundation of wartime industry. The shortage of coal would exert a serious influence on all branches of British ammunition industry.

In the meantime, a London dispatch to a local newspaper reported that the most important duty to be discharged by the newly-established National Coal Committee headed by Lloyd George is to increase 15,000 colliers by the early part of next March.

CONGRESS OPPOSED TO LARGE U.S. ARMY

Says Production Too Weak To Look After 7,500,000 Men—Roosevelt Angry

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Among the members of the United States Congress opposition is rising against the proposal of the military authorities to establish a great army of 7,500,000 men by the end of 1943 because the production of war industries is not large enough to make such a gigantic army possible.

At the press conference today, President Franklin D. Roosevelt insisted upon the groundlessness of such opposition.

"Congressional members are opposing the plan of enlarging the army to 7,500,000 men by the end of next year, and there is expressed a view that the army expansion should be limited to the productive capacity of war industries," Roosevelt declared.

"But I cannot agree to such an opinion. The view that the domestic economic structure will be brought to ruin when such a large army is established and its requirements are supplied is out of question. In the United States which is fighting a great war at present, such a view will never be supported by the public," the President added.

NORMAL SCHOOLS TO HAVE NEW TEXT BOOKS SOON

Include Nipponese and Chinese Classics for Study in Curriculum in April

State textbooks of the national language and Chinese classics for the first year class of normal schools which will be elevated to the status of college next April have been compiled, local vernaculars report this morning. These are the first State textbooks for use in colleges.

With a view to enlightening the students to the essence of Nipponese classics thereby to strengthen their confidence as future educators, many of the contents of the national language textbooks have been selected from the Manyoshu and Kinkaishu anthologies.

The textbooks of Chinese classics contain excerpts from conspicuous works by Nipponese scholars of Confucianism as well as poems and scholastic productions by prominent Chinese authors.

RESEARCH ORGAN MAPPED

Plans Drafted for Culture Study at Tohoku Imperial University

With view toward promoting the study Nippon culture, a research body will be established within the Tohoku Imperial University in October of next year, it has been officially announced by the Education Ministry. Draft of the plan will be submitted at the next session of the Diet.

The projected organ, it was further state, will be called the "Research Institute of Nippon Culture."

30 SUNKEN VESSELS, 4 DOCKS REFLOATED

Nippon Technicians Salvage Valuable Enemy Property in Surabaya Harbor

More than 30 sunken enemy ships, including warships, passenger and freight ships, freighters and tankers, together with four floating docks of varied sizes have been re-floated at Surabaya up to the middle of this month, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch from Surabaya yesterday, Domei reports.

It is recalled that the Nipponese Forces began rehabilitation work at Surabaya immediately following their occupation of the important port some eight months ago, and the first sunken enemy vessels to be refloated there were submarine chasers and speedboats, both of which were pride of the Dutch.

These ships were repaired in time to take part in the sea battle at Macassar, during which, they distinguished themselves in the operations against the combined Anglo-American fleet.

The passenger and freight ships, freighters and tankers which have been re-floated, also are again in service.

In this connection, it is understood that six more ships of this class are expected to be recommissioned by the end of the current month.

The journal further reported that one of the most difficult re-floating operations faced by the Nipponese Forces at Surabaya is the re-floating of the giant floating dock, which is said to be the largest of its kind that was under the Dutch control.

This dock, said to be capable of accommodating a 15,500-ton ship has already been partially re-floated together with a United States destroyer, which was sunk while in the dock.

The four docks, which have already been re-floated completely can accommodate a 40-ton, 1,500-ton, 2,500-ton and 3,500-ton ship, respectively.

SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT PORTUGAL SOON

Jordana to Return Call Made by Premier Salazar—Spain Mobilizes Youths

Domei

MADRID, December 16.—The Spanish Foreign Office announced late this evening that Spanish Foreign Minister General Francisco G. Jordana will shortly visit Lisbon, with the approval of the Cabinet, to return the visit made by Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar to Madrid in February.

The Spanish Government called the urgent Cabinet session on Monday and Tuesday to discuss international developments, and the visit of the Foreign Minister to Lisbon is believed to have been the result of the Cabinet session.

At the same time, the Spanish military authorities in the Madrid area have mobilized the youths who were of military service age in 1939 to enter service on December 20.

SHIGEMITSU TO LEAD PARLEY CONCERNING BUSINESS FOR CHINA

Meeting First Time Since Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Created

STREAMLINE SET-UP AIMED

Office of Ambassador Given Wide Authority; All Officials Come Under His Ruling

For the first time since the Nipponese authorities in China have been placed under the unified control of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the chiefs of Nippon's diplomatic offices there will sit in conference in Nanking for two days, starting today, under the chairmanship of Mamoru Shigemitsu, Nipponese Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, states Domei.

At the two-day meeting, it is understood, Ambassador Shigemitsu will explain on the problem of the business of the Nipponese authorities in China, which came to be altered as the result of the institution of a new machinery, while the chiefs of the diplomatic offices will report to the Ambassador on the matters under their respective supervision.

Most worthy of attention in connection with the new policy of conducting business is the fact that as the result of the unification effected by the Nipponese Government authorities on the spot, the Ambassador's authority has been remarkably strengthened and Ministers, Consuls-General, Consuls and other officials have come to be placed under the direct command of the Ambassador.

Major portions of business in charge of the diplomatic officials in Mengchiang, North China, Central China and South China, have come to be placed in the hands of the Ambassador for his conduct, so that a powerful structure has been established to propel the disposal of Nippons policies toward China rapidly and in a fitting manner.

Outline Given

The outline of the new functions of the Nipponese authorities in China, which resulted from the institution of the new machinery, follows:

1. The Ambassador exercises his right of command and supervision over the Ministers, Consuls-General and Consuls in China.

2. In principle, Ministers in Kalgan and Peking are placed under the command and jurisdiction of the Ambassador. However, in the absence of particular instructions, they are placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in conducting business relating to the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, and the North China Political Council as well as concerning the affairs concerning Nipponese residents in China. The Ministers have been empowered to command and supervise Consuls-General and Consuls.

3. The Minister stationed in Shanghai, under the command and supervision of the Ambassador, will conduct the business in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. The administrative business relating to Nipponese residents will also be conducted by the Minister. Moreover, the Consuls-General and Consuls in Central and South China are placed under the command of the Minister.

4. The undertaking on the spot of the North China Development Company and the Central China Development Company will be

(Continued on Page 2)

Formal Organization Of Communist Party In Iran Is Reported

Domei

ROME, December 16.—A Communist party was formally organized in Iran, it is reported from Istanbul. The new Communist party include members of the Iranian Parliament, Government officials, and other influential persons. Its formation indicates how the internal condition in Iran has turned worse since the recent food riot.

DARLAN IS UNDECIDED ON STAYING IN AFRICA

Deposed French Commander Says He Has No Ambition to Remain in Present Position

PROMPTED BY ROOSEVELT

Soviets Object to Choice of Ousted Admiral to Head Puppet Regime

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, head of the puppet regime in North Africa, today declared that he has no ambition to remain in his present position, in his interview with the American and British war correspondents, an Algiers broadcast revealed today.

This declaration, according to competent observers here, has been motivated with an alleged representation recently made to the puppet head by President Franklin Roosevelt of America. The latter, it is said, made the alleged representation by way of calming down the prevailing noisy criticism against the Darlan administration, and Roosevelt had the British Government's understanding on his note to Admiral Darlan.

"My only hope with my country," the head of the puppet Government is reported to have declared to the Anglo-American correspondents, "is to see her relieved of the present difficulties. I have no plan now as to what policy my mother country should adopt. This will be decided on with the general will of the French nation.

"I have no private designs with my present position. I think I will withdraw from the forefront when France is completely liberated."

Admiral Darlan, it is further reported, disclosed in the same interview that he took steps to see that all Jews and political criminals imprisoned within his jurisdiction are freed. He said he was of the view that all legislations based on racial discrimination should be abolished.

These remarks made by Darlan, it is understood, will have some effect in clearing the troubles caused between America and Britain by the establishment of the puppet regime. However, it is some time before this problem is perfectly liquidated.

The Chicago Tribune in this connection has just reported that Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Maxim Litvinov called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull and clearly indicated the Soviet Government's opposition to the appointment of Admiral Darlan as head of the puppet regime.

New Kurume Mayor Named

At a meeting of the Kurume Municipal Assembly held on Wednesday, Takizo Goto, Deputy-Mayor of Kobe, was elected Mayor of Kurume without a dissenting vote.

Yokosuka School Mistress Sacrifices Life By Saving Her Pupil From Onrushing Train

The Education Ministry yesterday granted a commendation and an enclosure of money to the late Miss Hisa Tatsuzaki, former teacher of the Tado National School in Yokosuka City, for her noble deed of saving one of her pupils from a railway accident at the sacrifice of her own life.

The Ministry also granted the late Miss Tatsuzaki posthumous promotion. A school funeral will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

The late Miss Tatsuzaki was conducting an outdoor lesson on the afternoon of November 19 at a place near the school, when she discovered that Kazuko Yano, 11, one of her pupils, was standing on the tracks of the Tokyo Kyuko Line. A train was rushing toward the pupil who was not aware of it, whereupon Miss Tatsuzaki threw herself at the girl in an effort to save the latter by pushing her off the tracks. Fortunately, the pupil was saved from death, but the school mistress was killed in her noble deed to save the child.

The late Miss Tatsuzaki was graduated from the Kanagawa Girls' Normal School in March, 1932, and joined the staff of the Toshima Elementary School in Yokosuka City. After furthering her study at the special course of her Alma Mater, she was made a tacher of the Tado National School, at which she had devoted herself to education for 10 years and nine months till death claimed her last month.

Extensive Mine Strike Breaks Out In Bolivia; Martial Law Declared

Arises From Tin-Miners' Demand for 100 Per Cent Raise in Wages; 18,000 Workers Down Tools; President Penaranda Takes Drastic Counter-Steps

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—A mine strike, which resulted from the demand of the tin-miners for a 100 per cent raise in wages, is extending all over Bolivia, with the number of strikers reaching 18,000 already, it is reported here from La Paz, Bolivia, today.

Alarmed by the aggravating situation, President Enrique Penaranda, of Bolivia, proclaimed martial law on Monday in the mining regions of the country, and at the same time prohibited all political meetings and labor union gatherings.

On the other hand, a strongly couched statement was issued by the military authorities of the country to the effect that they would not hesitate to take any drastic measures for the restoration of peace and order. The military authorities are said to be of the opinion that any attempt to disturb peace and order is tantamount to an act of treachery.

The causes of the strike, it is cited, lies in the fact that the industrial world of Bolivia is no more in a position to control the industries of the nation due to the dominant American capital there which was facilitated by Penaranda's pro-Americanism.

According to another observation, the nationalist elements joined in the communist intrigue to start the systematic strike in an attempt to drive President Penaranda into a corner, in the coming general election.

INDIA LIBERAL PARTY IS SET ON AUTONOMY

Pass Resolution in Allahabad To Demand Status Same As Australia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—At a meeting of the India Liberal Party's Standing Committee held yesterday in Allahabad, under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the party, a resolution was passed to demand the status of autonomy of India, it is reported here today from New Delhi.

In the resolution passed, the India Liberal Party admitted that the majority of the chairs in the Governor-General's Council is occupied by Indians. However, due to the fact that important state affairs of national defense, finance, home administration, and wartime transportation, etc., are in the hands of Britishers, the Indians have no virtual right to a voice in important problems in the administration of India the resolution stressed.

Therefore, the India Liberal Party demanded the grant of the status of autonomy of India, as enjoyed by Australia.

Gandhi's Secretary Dies

Domei

SHONAN, December 16.—An announcement made by the British authorities in India of the recent death of a secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, who had been in detention since last summer, resulted in another riot of Indians in the Province of Bombay, it is reported today from New Delhi.

Infuriated at the news of the death of the secretary of the Mahatma, the Indians in Bombay Province rose once again against Britain, and as a result, some 80 Indians were taken into custody, added the report.

SEES NIPPONESE SOLDIERS

Miss Okada, Authoress, Visits Heroes on Manchou-Soviet Border

Domei

TUNGNING, Manchoukuo, December 16.—With the intention of conveying to the women of Nippon the trying life of the soldiers of the Imperial Forces, who are constantly on guard on the Manchoukuo-Soviet border braving severe winter weather, Miss Teiko Okada, authoress, has been touring the eastern part of the border since October.

When interviewed by Domei, Miss Okada, who is still on her tour, stated: "I cannot help being grateful to our soldiers who are undergoing training in the midst of subzero weather and blizzards. We, who are behind the lines, must gird ourselves so that the hardships of these soldiers will not be in vain."

Miss Okada arrived here on December 11 and she expects to remain until December 19.

Unrest Prevails in Iran

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Serious unrest is now seen in Iran with the increasing food shortage and the invasion of British troops into Teheran. For discussing measures to meet this situation, the Iranian Government called a special session of the Parliament yesterday.

BIG BATTLE BREAKS AT KOTELNIKOVSKY

Main Theater of Stalingrad Fight Moves There as Germans, Soviets Clash

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The main theater of war in the Stalingrad front moved suddenly yesterday to the Kotelnikovsky area southwest of the doomed city, where a battle, the fiercest since the start of the winter campaign, is raging between the two opposing forces which have mobilized their tanks, planes and paratroops, it is reported here.

In this connection the Soviets admit that the German forces succeeded yesterday in breaking through the Soviet defense lines at some points and now are exerting themselves to form an iron ring for the encirclement of the Soviet forces.

According to another report, the Soviet troops, on the first line, were routed today and are now offering desperate resistance at new positions. However, the Germans are now already in a position to control the war situation on that front.

In the meantime, it is reported that the Soviet troops in the Voronej area are daily reinforcing their mechanized units in an attempt to check the fierce German attacks in the Stalingrad front.

Reveals War Results

Domei

BERLIN, December 16—The German High Command announced today the war result scored by the German forces in the Tropez area during the period from November 25 to December 15 as follows: Enemy bodies left behind, 14,000; prisoners taken, over 3,000; tanks destroyed or captured, 326; and guns destroyed or captured, 227.

GEN. WAVELL ISSUES ORDER ON INDO-BURMESE BORDER

People of That Region Ordered To Report on Activities of Nippon Forces

Domei

CANTON, December 16.—The Indian Government anounced yesterday that General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, issued the following order for the defense of the Indo-Burmese frontier, according to a report from New Delhi:

"Whenever any Nippon subject or any one spying for Nippon is found in the neighborhood of the Indo-Burmese frontier, military authorities should be immediately notified.

"When Nipponese parachutists or land forces cross the frontier, the fact should also be instantly reported.

"Those who violate or neglect to observe the above instructions shall be severely punished."

Keio to Hold Exhibition

Keio University will sponsor an exhibition of documents, various sorts of materials and folk-craft of the Southern peoples for three days starting December 17. On December 19, the inaugural ceremony of the Language Research Institute and the Foreign Language School attached to the University will be held.

AXIS UNITS KEEP UP FIERCE ONSLAUGHTS ON FOE IN N. AFRICA

Invading Anglo-U.S. Forces Admit Retreat Before Intensive and Incessant Attacks

ENEMY SUPPLIES LOW

Home Governments Fear Outcome; Realize Many Hardships As Rain and Transportation

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 16.—Axis forces are not slackening their fierce offensive against the British-American forces in the Tunisian front, and have advanced westward along the southern slope of Mt. Atlas, steadily pressing the enemy, according to information reaching here from the Tunisian front.

A report reaching here today from the British-American side admitted the advance of the Axis forces, and it is reported that the British-American forces have retreated to a new position because of the fierce Axis attack. However, as the names of localities are not made public, the real battle situation is not clear.

Enemy's Supplies Low

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Repeated battles in the French territories in North Africa have made the British-American forces consume enormous amounts of arms and munitions, and their supply has become very difficult. This situation will greatly affect the future of the North African campaign and thus is becoming a serious problem for the British camp.

In this connection, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Kidston Richard Law confessed the seriousness of the supply question in North Africa in the House of Commons today, according to a London report.

"The American-British joint committee at Washington is now seriously discussing the question of supplies to troops in French North Africa, and this problem has to be immediately solved as it will seriously affect future operations in the region," he said.

As the raiding of the enemy supply routes by the Axis air and naval forces is so intensively carried out, it is believed difficult for the enemy to supply arms, munitions and other necessities to their troops in North Africa smoothly, and thus, strategically they are facing defeat. This is another worry to the British-American camp, besides the repeated defeats in military operations in North Africa.

Axis Forces Active

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—The Axis forces in Tunisia became suddenly active on Tuesday, field dispatches from the front asserted.

Up till Tuesday, the reports said, the Tunisian front, especially its hilly portion, has presented a baffling state for the war movement, largely because of the heavy rain prevailing there. Weather cleared on Tuesday and with it a brisk activity began to be seen among the officers and men of the Axis forces.

For the past one week, both opposing forces on the same front were mainly engaged in the consolidation of their respective positions. The enemies have a great disadvantage in point of acquiring their supplies because of their long drawn supply line, which is 40 miles away. Contrasted with this, the Axis are much favored with their supply bases all located at nearer points.

Meanwhile, the Axis air forces, also availing themselves of the clear weather, started their vigorous activity. Early on Wedensday morning, large formations of Axis bombers inflicted severe damages on the enemy strategic establishments at Bone and Bougie. Some enemy planes raided Bizerta and Tunis on the same day, which were repulsed by the Axis ground fires.

Permits Mexican Volunteers

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—The Mexican Government notified Mexican Consulates in the United States to permit Mexican residents in America to form volunteer corps and join British-American forces, it is reported from Mexico City.

HONGKONG ECONOMY SEES IMPROVEMENT

Money Market Advances Under Japanese Control; Army Scrips Popular

The rapid consolidation of Japan's political and economic strength in Hongkong has resulted in a remarkable improvement in the money market of the island, and at the same time is substantial proof that the Japanese military scrips now occupy a strong position not only in Hongkong, but also in all the regions in China.

The centenary anniversary of the Nanking Treaty was celebrated on August 29. It was on this date, 100 years ago that Britain, through the conclusion of the treaty, declared her resolution to execute her economic invasion into China. By virtue of this treaty, Britain forced China to open Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, and Canton, and in addition, placed Hongkong under her sovereignty.

Furthermore, by virtue of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858 and the Peking Treaty of 1860, Britain wrested Kiulung Peninsula from the hands of China, which greatly strengthened the position of Hongkong as a base for the military and economic activities of Britain in East Asia.

According to the financial report of 1940 prepared by the British Hongkong Government, the finance of her country invested there was 70 per cent larger than that of the previous year in both revenue and expenditure. Then it dropped considerably in 1941, yet this figure was much larger than that of 1940. This shows that Hongkong had assumed a wartime economy at the outbreak of the present Great War in Europe.

Increase in Revenue

In proportion to the increase of the expenditures, a substantial increase was also observed in the revenues, which eventually necessitated a sudden increase in the amount of the bank notes for circulation. The amount of Hongkong dollar notes in circulation throughout Hongkong in October, 1940 was larger by 9 per cent as compared with the amount of the notes in circulation at the end of August, 1938. The total amount of those bank notes that were in circulation in October, 1941 was 262,000,000 dollars, which was larger by about 38 per cent than the amount of the same notes in circulation in June, 1937. This shows that Hongkong had been more strongly affected by the China Affair than it was affected by the present Great War in Europe. The table to follow shows the amount of the Hongkong dollar notes in circulation each year since 1936:

1936 (year end)	151,710,000
1937 (June)	188,465,000
1938 (year end)	239,493,000
1939 (August)	223,367,000
1939 (year end)	225,601,000
1940 (October)	230,834,000
1940 (year end)	230,272,000
1941 (October)	261,808,000

Besides the regular Hongkong dollar notes, which were issued by three banks in Hongkong, there were in circulation paper money of smaller denominations, and a few kinds of coins. These were issued by the Hongkong local government and were divided into one dollar notes, and 10, 5, and one cent notes. The coins were made of nickel and of copper. The nickel coins were divided into 10 and five cents, while the copper coins were of one cent.

In accordance with the British authorities at Hongkong, the amount of the one dollar Hongkong notes in circulation at the end of July last was about 6,458,000 dollars, that of the nickel coins was 1,629,000 dollars. Inclusive of the amounts of those smaller notes and coins, the total amount of the Hongkong dollars in circulation in October, 1941, must have been about 270,000,000. But, one-third of the amount was in circulation in Canton and other regions in South China, while about one-third was used in connection with China's foreign trade or was kept in the purses of wealthy Chinese people as their property.

The actual amount of the Hongkong dollar notes and smaller notes and coins issued by the Hongkong Government that was in circulation in Hongkong, must have been about one-third of the amount stated above, or about 90,000,000 Hongkong dollars.

In addition to the Hongkong dollars, a substantial amount of fapi was in circulation in Hongkong, which considerably disturbed the stability of the money market in the island. The British authorities in the island, therefore, issued orders restricting the use of fapi there.

Military Scrips Introduced

Upon the fall of Hongkong Island, the Japanese military scrips were introduced into the island, which, by the order of the Japanese authorities was exchanged with the Hongkong dollars at the rate of ¥100 to $200. Moreover, with the withdrawal of British economic influence from Central and South China, the position of the Japanese military scrips in China grew much stronger. One factor to bear out this fact was that the exehange rate of the Japanese military scrips against the Hongkong dollars was revised to the rate of ¥50 against $200 beginning July 24. This great jump, however, caused no confusion in the financial circles of Hongkong, because the people had expected a substantial change in the monetary system in the island. In this connection, the Japanese military authorities at Hongkong issued a statement, making the situation very clear to the native people in the island, who are now using the Japanese military scrips in all business transactions.

Press Comments

Thursday, December 17

NICHI NICHI—Importance of North African Campaign and Axis Counter-Moves

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Semitic League, the General Staff of Anglo-American Forces

Importance of North Africa Campaign and Axis Counter-Moves

NICHI NICHI—In spite of President Roosevelt's subterfuge that the North African campaign is only a "small-scale second front," the enemy has counted much on it. The extent of their elaborate preparations can be seen in the major offensive conducted by the British 8th Army from Egypt in correspondence with the North African landings, reinforcement of American forces steadily carried on in West Africa and England prior to the invasion of North Africa and conspiracy with the puppet Jean F. Darlan. In this campaign they most probably sought to drive Reich Marshal Erwin Rommel out of Africa by a pincer movement between the landed forces and the British 8th Army, to wrest back seapower over the Mediterranean and to land on the European Continent from the weakest points on the Mediterranean coast if possible. In these circumstances, success or failure of the campaign meant not only a local victory or defeat but one of the big turning points of the entire World War.

The enemy were elated by cheap success in the initial stages of the campaign. The counter-offensive of the Axis forces was brilliant and neat. Large units of the German and Italian air forces were transferred to Tunisia at once and the right triangle formed by Tunis, Sicily and Sardinia commanding the narrowest part of the Mediterranean was consolidated by the Axis air force in iron defense. This cut the Mediterranean in half and broke in the middle the extended supply routes of the enemy from Algeria to Tunisia and from Egypt to Benghazi.

Algeria and Libya, which the enemy had taken, have been subjected to terrific bombing. The enemy have most vulnerable spots in their trans-Atlantic supply routs and the Mozambique Straits and there their shipping are being sunk right and left. As a result, their land operations on the African continent have slackened and they have been forced more and more to take to the defensive. Under the threat of a large-scale offensive for which Marshal Rommel is renowned, the enemy are repeating one disastrous attack after another and are being repulsed with heavy losses.

This turn in the tide of momentary success gained by the Anglo-American forces in North Africa has become manifest not only on the battlefield but also in politics. Darlan, raised as an American puppet, has come to a frontal clash with the British-made De Gaulle regime and the trouble is about to extend even in the Anglo-American relations with the Soviet Union. Can Britain abandon the De Gaulle regime with which it has shared the hardships of war for more than two years since it came to its side at the darkest hour for Britain? Can it espouse the cause of Darlan, which has been anti-British from the start? Should Britain betray even a trace of taking such a course, the various refugee regimes nesting in London would be thrown into agitation and the situation would be plunged into hopeless chaos. Still more troublesome to the Anglo-American camp is the complaint of the Soviets who are ill-disposed toward Darlan. Nor can the United States abandon Darlan so easily after having set him up for strategic reasons.

If the Axis forces, continuing their air offensive on the enemy and dealing severe blows to the enemy shipping, are able to bring about another Dunkirk in Africa, perhaps it may become one of the factors for deciding the fate of the present war. The complaint of the Daily Mail that something must have gone wrong with the Tunisian campaign sounds pleasant in our ears.

Semitic League, the General Staff Of Anglo-American Forces

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Wendell Willkie, the "drunken spokesman for President Roosevelt," who visited the Soviet Union, West Asia and Chungking under special orders of the President, gave an interview to representatives of the Mexican press on December 12 in New York, when he declared that he was utterly opposed to any exercise of economic imperialism by a powerful nation on a lesser nation and that he repudiated economic imperialism as standing in the way of true world prosperity, just as isolationism is pernicious.

It is difficult to say whether Willkie realizes that the Democracy which the war leaders of the United States and Britain consider their most sacred tenet, is merely another name for Semitic plutocracy based on economic imperialism, but at any rate the naivete of the "enfant terrible" who is expressing his convictions in disregard of the views of Washington, must be proving a source of embarrassment to the over-sophisticated gentry of the Roosevelt clique.

The Democracy, Internationalism and Communism which the Anglo-American camp is trying to tie together in its ideological warfare against the Axis' new order is rooted, in the last analysis in Judaism.

Blood is thicker than water and Roosevelt inherits the spirit of the British pioneers who wrested independence from their homeland and makes Jews his brain trust but is in reality serving as a runnning dog of Semitic, plutocratic imperialism. The dispatch of Grady, Johnson and Phillips to India and Lattimore and Currie to Chungking and Knox and Rockefeller to South America eloquently bespeaks his Semitic activities.

Not only to Willkie, therefore, but to all American people, we would recommend their looking straight at the recently disagreeably twisted face of Roosevelt, as if to symbolize the Judaism that has seized him. Ostensibly working with Britain and the Soviet Union, he is in reality fighting shoulder to shoulder with Semitic capitalism, the general staff headquarters of world Judaism.

POPULATION INCREASE REVEALED IN KWANTUNG

October Census by Government Shows National Total At 1,561,162

Domei

DAIREN, December 15.—The population of the Kwantung Leased Territory at the close of October this year stood at 1,561,162, showing an increase of 84,398 as compared with the corresponding period in 1941, according to a survey conducted by the Government of Kwantung Leased Territory.

Details of the October-end census were as follows:

Nipponese	221,147
Manchoukuoans	1,331,111
Chosenese	7,262
Aliens	1,642
Total	1,561,162

The data also shows that the population is divided into 57 per cent males and 43 per cent females.

Speculation to End On Stock Exchange; Amalgamation Set

(Continued From Page 1)

placed under the respective supervision of the Ministers in Peking and Shanghai. Accordingly, some portions of the undertaking of the North China Development Company, which was under the supervision of the authorities in Mengchiang will be placed hereafter under the supervision of the Minister stationed in Peking

5. Concerning judicial business relating to the consular court, Consuls are placed under the direct command and supervision of the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Asia Students Meet

A meeting in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was held by students in Tokyo from all parts of Greater East Asia including Manchoukuo, China, Mengchiang, Afghanistan, Thailand, the Philippines, Burma, Indonesia, and others at the auditorium of Meiji University Wednesday afternoon. Several addresses were given by the students followed by a varied program including Thailand dances, Chinese music and plays and moving pictures.

Peking Holds Marathon

PEKING.—An 85-kilometer marathon race between Peking and Ichimoji-yama and between Peking and Tungchow was held here recently under the auspices of the North China Athletic Association.

U.S.-Mexico Mission Is Looking for Sites For Panama Defense

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—An American-Mexican Military Mission is now visiting Costa Rica and making necessary investigations for the establishment of military installations in the country, according to a dispatch from San Jose received here. The dispatch further stated that the mission will make an inspection tour from San Jose to the Panama Canal area. It is generally understood the present visit of the mission to Costa Rica is for the purpose of defending the Panama Canal area.

NIPPON MUST SEND MATERIALS TO F.I.C.

Situation There Described by Minister Uchiyama on Arrival in Taihoku

It is the most urgent necessity of the moment to supply French Indo-China with large amounts of materials from Nippon, declared Iwataro Uchiyama, Minister Plenipotentiary to French Indo-China, on his arrival in Taihoku, Wednesday, reports Domei.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," said Minister Uchiyama, "the Nipponese residents in French Indo-China have exerted themselves to enlighten the native inhabitants, Chinese residents and the Frenchmen to the significance of the sacred war Nippon has been engaging."

"As a result," he continued, "the French population there has become cognizant of the fact that it was simply by virtue of Nippon's might that French Indo-China has been able to enjoy security free from the ravages of war and is now showing a willingness to cooperate with Nippon in the construction of Greater East Asia.

"The Chinese residents who had been engaged in anti-Nipponese activities and machinations before the start of the current hostilities, have had their minds radically changed with the outbreak of the war. They are now intent on cooperating with Nippon in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The establishment of the Indo-China Chinese Club last spring under the join management of the Nipponese and Chinese representatives is a convincing evidence to this fact."

Turning to the economic conditions in French Indo-China, Minister Uchiyama stated that a rigid economic control has not been enforced in this French colony.

"The economy of French Indo-China," he revealed, "is now in the course of joining the Greater East Asia Economic Bloc. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is urgently necessary to send there large amounts of goods from Nippon."

STATE TO RUN RAILWAYS

Private Rural Lines Controlled: Better Truck Service Planned

The Government will shortly take steps to take over privately operated railways in provincial districts and also see to the effective service of motor trucks operated under the Railways Ministry, it was announced by the Board of Information on Wednesday. The announcement reads:

"The Railways Conference will be convened by the Railways Ministry at 10 a.m., December 21, at the Dai Toa Kaikan Hall. Deliberation will be made at the session of matters relative to the proposed nationalization of railways in local districts and to the enforcements of better service of motor trucks operated by the Railways Ministry, all necesary for the wartime structure of land transportation."

ITALO-REICH PACT AGREED

Covers Commerce Between Two Nations for Next Year

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—A commercial agreement between Germany and Italy for next year has been concluded today after successive conferences between the representatives of the two countries since December 6.

In accord with the same agreement, the Reich and Italian Governments will strengthen the cooperation in the field of wartime economy and especially accelerate the exchange of important materials and manufactured products between the two countries.

Residents of Northwest Frontier Of Manchoukuo Glad to Aid Nippon

Peasants, White and Red Russians and Germans Impressed by Strength of Imperial Forces; Find Nothing Wanting in Their Daily Lives

Domei

HAILAR, Manchoukuo, December 17.—Residents of the northwestern frontier of Manchoukuo are wholeheartedly cooperating with Nippon by vigilantly guarding their provinces day and night despite intense cold and from winds sweeping over the boundless snowfield of Hulunpeierh and from the unbearably low temperature of the Argun River district, a Domei correspondent learned today in an interview with councillors of banners of North Hsingan Province.

Councillor Tsunekichi Arima said Mongolians residing in his banner, although they were impressed with the strength of the Imperial Army at the time of the Nomonhan Incident, have been amazed at the series of successive victories by the Nippon Armed Forces in the War of Greater East Asia.

Councillor Katsushige Nishikita stated White Russians in the Harbin and Hailar districts at one time were sending comfort kits to Nippon soldiers merely because Nipponese residents did so, but today they are doing so of their own accord because of their admiration for and absolute reliance on Nippon. "The peasants especially were ignorant of the real fighting ability of the Imperial Navy but newsreels, newspapers and other means depicting details of the results of the War of Greater East Asia have made them understand how powerful the Imperial Navy is," he added.

Councillor Chuzo Kurata declared it was most encouraging that Mongolians in Manchoukuo have begun to understand the Manchoukuoan Army. "Mothers of young Mongolians go to see their sons in the barracks and they are often seen encouraging their sons in uniform," he asserted. He added that there has been a remarkable increase in the membership of Mongolian women in the National Defense Women's Association. "All these show that the Mongolians are now conscious of the current situation and their responsibility, due partly to the influence of the War of Greater East Asia," Mr. Kurata stated.

Councillor Ryozo Sakanashi disclosed that numbers of Germans and White and Red Russians living in Manchuli have been struck with admiration because of the abundance of various commodities and their smooth distribution there, considering the control system of all commodities in Germany and the Soviet Union.

There are not a few Red Russian merchants in Manchuli, Mr. Sakanashi pointed out, and they are all very much pleased with their Manchoukuo life and are not hesitating to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Manchoukuo Government, particularly in economic control.

ZURICH PRESS SEES DIFFICULTY FOR FOE

Control of Skies by Axis in Tunisia and Darlan's Attitude Worry Enemy

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 15.—Concerning the war situation in Tunisia, the Basler Nachlichten gave a report very pessimistic for the British-American forces.

"The British-American forces attempted to advance toward Tunis along the sea coast but because of the Axis air forces controlling the air, this operation has become very difficult," the paper said. "The British-American forces, therefore, were defeated at Djedieda and Tebourba, and thus forced to retreat. They are now waiting for the arrival of reinforcements. In Southern Tunisia, the enemy troops have already lost their opportunity to advance and the entire ports in Southern Tunisia, including Sfax and Gabes, are controlled by the Axis forces."

The National Zeitung also is pointing out the disadvantageous points for the British-American forces in North Africa and said that the attitude of France is a cause of uneasiness on the part of the British-American camp.

"They are feeling much uneasiness because there is a possibility of Admiral Jean F. Darlan, deposed French commander, changing his attitude according to a change in surrounding circumstances. Under such circumstances, they have to station large military forces in Morocco and Algeria," the paper opined.

Mines Stop Foe's Push

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—Reporting that the operations by the British Eighth Army in the Cyrenaican Front have been greatly hindered by the mines laid by the Axis forces, the German military circles declared as follows:

The advance of the British forces in the coastal area of North Africa has been completely stopped by the field of mines laid by the German forces. It is evident that the British Eighth Army was planning to attack the flank of the Axis forces from the south by mobilizing tank and mechanized units. Despite its numerical superiority, however, the British Army failed to achieve its attempted aim and its offensive has proved a total failure.

The resistance put up by the Axis tank units in this area was indeed speculacular. The enemy force has lost a large number of men, tanks, motor trucks and heavy artillery.

To endorse the above statement, the N.B.C. broadcast from the United States today reported that the offensive by the British forces has not been carried out as expected owing to the numberless mines laid everywhere by the Germans like so many potatoes.

The Axis tank and artillery units, utilizing the topographical features in this sector, are conducting fierce attacks on the vanguards of the British forces, thus putting a great obstacle to the enemy operations, the broadcast stated.

TO CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS

Party Planned at Kanda Y.M.C.A. For East Asia Students Tomorrow

A Christmas reception primarily for students from various East Asiatic countries will be held at 5:30 p.m. tomorrow at the Y.M.C.A. at Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda-ku.

About 200 foreign students studying in Tokyo and Nipponese students and notables are expected to attend the party.

The function will be featured with a vocal solo by Miss Aiko Saita, one of the premiere vocalists of Nippon, and a play, "Les Miserables" of Victor Hugo, which will be performed by the members of the Educational Department of the Y.M.C.A.

Tientsin Jews Donate

TIENTSIN.—As a token of their immense gratitude to the Japanese Forces for the protection and comfortable living allowed them as well as swearing their constancy to the Japanese Empire, the Jewish Association here composed of the entire local Jews recently sent in ¥15,000 collected from all its members to the Japanese Forces as war funds together with letters of thanks.

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CHIANG'S JOURNALS BLAST U.S., BRITAIN

Want Prompt Opening of Military Operations in Burma And Western Yunnan

Domei

CANTON, December 16.—Denouncing America and Britain for their negative attitude in military activities in Asia, all Chungking journals came out yesterday urging the prompt opening of operations in Burma and Western Yunnan Province for the creation of the second front in the Pacific.

The Hsin Min Pao declared:

"The Allied forces in India should not miss the present moment in launching a counter-offensive in Burma in collaboration with the Chungking forces in Western Yunnan. In this way, we shall be able to squeeze the Nipponese Forces there. For this purpose, the American air force in China should carry out large-scale bombings on the bases of the Nipponese Air Force and the United States should accelerate the transportation of arms and ammunition to Chungking."

Meanwhile, the Shih Shih Hsin Pao stated:

"It is hardly necessary to say that Burma constitutes the most important point from which to carry out the counter-offensives against Nippon. The time is now ripe for recapturing Burma. Only when this area is retaken, we can recapture Malai, Shonan, Thailand, French Indo-China and the South Sea Islands. If this is not realized, Chungking will be doomed to eternal isolation.

"It is quite incomprehensible to us that at this crucial moment, America and Britain still remain hesitant. We are tired of the speeches of Premier Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt. The problem lies only in the action of tomorrow."

Peiping Improves Education

C.P.S.

PEIPING, December 15.—With a view to improving the efficiency of educational administration, the Directorate-General of Education of the North China Political Affairs Commission started an educational administrators' training class for 10 days yesterday. The training class is conducted in the Peiping Normal College.

Germans Hold Bazaar

TIENTSIN.—The local German community turned out en masse to attend the grand Christmas bazaar, which was held here recently by the German Women's Association.

China Encourages Savings

SHANGHAI.—The Shanghai Special Municipality plans to launch a thrift movement to encourage savings.

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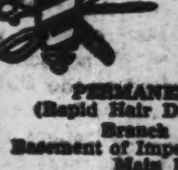

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Peking Checks Census

PEKING.—The Police Bureau is conducting a check-up of the census records of the city and suburban areas in pursuance of the Fifth Public Security Intensification Movement.

To Boost Nippon Culture

SHANGHAI.—In order to raise the cultural standard in Central China and to publicize Japanese culture on the continent, the local Japanese Total Strength Association will launch a large cultural festival in the middle of December.

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Announcement

The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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ARMY EAGLES BLAST 4 MORE ENEMY CRAFT

Large-Sized Planes Remaining At Kweilin Base Smashed in Surprise Attack

U.S. PLAN IS FRUSTRATED

Lightning Japanese Move Nullifies Foe's Plot to Stage 'Counter-Offensive'

The Army Air Force in a surprise attack on Kweilin, Kiangsi Province, destroyed by bombing four large-sized enemy planes which had so far survived the recent terrific attacks on the enemy air force. All the attackers returned safely to their home base. A communique of the Japanese Expeditionary Army Press Section given out at 11 a.m. Wednesday on the Kweilin action follows:

"The Army Air Force Tuesday afternoon suddenly attacked the Kweilin airdrome and in the face of terrific anti-aircraft gunfire bombed and wrecked four large-sized enemy planes, all returning safely to the home base."

Enemy Base Destroyed

A special dispatch to the Asahi from an undisclosed base dated Wednesday said that the United States air force in China had been planning to continue its guerilla warfare by repairing and expanding the airdrome at Kweilin which had been destroyed by the Japanese. Except for the Kweilin base the United States air arm in China has been practically wiped out by the incessant pounding to which it has been subjected at various points.

The Japanese air force acted on receipt of information that the Americans were plotting to launch a major counter-offensive on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the same dispatch reported. Tuesday afternoon a combined unit of fighters and bombers made for Kweilin.

Enemy fighters had evidently fled, for they were not to be seen when the Japanese arrived over the airdrome. There were, however, four large-sized craft on the ground, which were forthwith destroyed by accurate bombing. Untouched by the intense gunfire from the ground, the Japanese leisurely turned back in triumph.

Port Moresby, Australia, was also bombed by the Japanese Air Force. According to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon relaying a report from Melbourne, the enemy Southwestern Pacific Army Headquarters announced Tuesday that a Japanese Air Unit attacked Port Moresby on December 14.

Nippon Accuracy Hailed

The press of the neutral countries are unanimous in pointing out the accuracy of the war communiques published by the Japanese authorities and in amazement over the sound strength of the Japanese home front, according to the Asahi.

The National-Tidningen, of Stockholm, Sweden, in an article on "The Truth Will Out," quotes the famous saying of President Lincoln's: "You can fool all of the people some of the time or some of the people all of the time but you can't fool all the people all of the time," and says that in this war the world has realized the truth of this dictum more than once. Washington announced, in repudiating the Japanese announcement, that at Pearl Harbor the United States lost only one battleship and a destroyer but now, one year after the event, the world knows that the results achieved by the Japanese were greater than they themselves claimed. "We the Swedish people have learnt how far from the truth Washington war communiques are."

Various papers of Madrid, Spain, write in the same vein on the splendid war results gained by the Japanese, after pointing out the justness of the Japanese demands presented in the course of the Japanese-American negotiations at Washington prior to the outbreak of the war and stating that a clash between the two nations had been inevitable considered in the light of circumstances since then made clear.

Discussing at length the sublime spirit of dashing one's plane against the enemy, the Spanish press declare that it will forever adorn the pages of world history. They ridicule the so-called "offensives" of the Anglo-American forces on Dakar or New Guinea and recognize the strength of the Japanese Navy. They

(Continued on Page 2)

Rule Over Southern Skies

Naval planes with the emblem of the "Rising Sun" clearly and proudly visible knifing through the air above Southern Seas on the way to carry out a mission of destruction against the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ANGLO-U.S. DISPARITY SEEN ON CENSORSHIP

London Times Indignant Over Two Systems; Rift in Relations Serious

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ZURICH, December 15.—The criticism directed by British journals at the disparity between American and British methods in newspaper censorship has finally come to a head with even the London Times joining the widespread indignation. The main cause of the dissatisfaction has been brought about by repeated American interference with comments and interpretations which British reporters have attempted to send.

In news items to be published within their respective nations both governments place limitations only upon such items which they consider might be used by their enemies. But when reports are to be sent abroad criticisms, comments and interpretations are prohibited. The American censorship has suppressed in the past any sending of articles concerned with the British policy in India, British colonial administration and the British government in general.

Many Cases Cited

Recently a correspondent of the Sunday Dispatch, a British journal, pointed out a list of articles whose sending abroad was prohibited by the American government. This list included an article in the New York Times in which there were several speeches by American legislators attacking Britain.

In recent days American censorship has been extremely strict concerning any news of the Darlan problem. The difference of opinions existing between America and Britain is made clear by the fact that British reporters in Washington and Algeria cannot send news as they wish. And in Britain prohibitions have been placed since March on any items deemed damaging to the unity of nations in its camp.

Thus if there is an article in a British paper attacking the Soviets, this reporter cannot send any such news abroad, and neither can an American newspaperman send anything concerning that article to America or to any of the Latin-American countries. Taking up this situation, the Times declared that such a censorship may prevent any ill feeling to arise in the nation assaulted but that the only way to understand each other was to learn the comments and criticisms directed against it in other nations.

Concerning this problem the Sunday Dispatch declared that if America persists in concealing the feelings of the Americans toward the British government, then nothing will be able to prevent a struggle from arising between the two nations even during wartime.

The newspaper further declared

(Continued on Page 3)

Indian Troops Were Forced to Act As Living Barricades by British

Three Liberated Ex-Victims of English Army Expose Atrocities Committed by Former Commanders in Burma Battles

Domei

RANGOON, December 15.—In a broadcast last night directed at their countrymen in India, three former Indian soldiers in the British army now rehabilitated as nationals under the new Burma discussed instances of British atrocities on Indians in Burma after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

They were Messrs. Kalu Singh, Pahalwar Khan and Meghraj. The most striking example of the British brutalities occurred in the early stages of the Burma campaign in the battle along the Sittang River when the Indians were left in the lurch by the British troops and were taken prisoner by the Japanese they said.

Betrayed by British

Their broadcast, which was in the nature of a round-table talk, spoken in the Hindu language, was substantially as follows:

Kalu Singh: We retreated from Kawkareik (70 kilometers east of Moulmein) and arrived in Moulmein, but our unit was totally deserted because the British had betrayed us. At the front where we fought, our resistance to the Japanese Forces was strong. However, we were not covered by the artillery unit, nor was there any reinforcement from the air force.

As soon as the Japanese Forces commenced their attack, our unit commander ordered us to abandon everything and retreat. When we reached Moulmein the division commander flew into a furious rage and drove us back.

Pahalwar Khan: Our unit was not under the cover of the air force. But whenever Japanese planes attacked during the daytime, we were told not to open anti-aircraft fire lest the British planes might be shot down. But the pity of it was, that the British planes never appeared; the planes which showed up were Japanese which constantly bombed our position.

Meghraj: We always fired our anti-aircraft guns frantically from our position, but couldn't even drop a single plane. Finally we had to abandon our anti aircraft guns and everything else and flee.

Kalu Singh: At that time we thought that we would not be called to the front, but on February 20 we were ordered to do so. The order was issued at 4 a.m., and complaints against such an order was rife in the unit. I don't care to talk about the trembling scene along the banks of the Sittang River. The Japanese Forces were pressing at our heels so we were completely fatigued.

Escape Cut Off

On February 22, we found our way into the Sittang River front, and discovered several hundred trucks bustling about. The Japanese artillery fire from all sides was concentrated upon us so everyone was thrown into confusion. One of our colonels was very indignant. When we reached Sittang the bridge was completely demolished by the order of the detestable British troops.

Pahalwar Khan: What if the British troops were not in Burma?

Kalu Singh: Don't ask such a foolish question. I heard that the Coillie Infantry Regiment as well as the Wellington Regiment from England were in Burma, but they always remained in the rear of the fighting and made their escape by rafts or boats, leaving us holding the bag.

Pahalwar Khan: When the battle took place at Pan (65 kilometers north of Moulmein) our unit was suddenly dispatched there. Despite the fact that we had been stationed in the battle front for sometime, the British units which were stationed at Thaton (50 kilometers west of Pan) were not sent to the battle front. While we were in Pan we were compelled to labor under ad-

(Continued on Page 2)

LOYALTY TO VICHY BY F.I.C. IS PLEDGED

Cordial Ties With Japan Also Stressed by Decoux at Government-General Meeting

Domei

SAIGON, December 16.—Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, pledged absolute loyalty and allegiance of French Indo-China to the Vichy Government while dwelling on the most friendly relations existing between Japan and the French colony during an address yesterday before the French Indo-China Government-General Conference here.

Vice-Admiral Decoux also paid high tribute to Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa for valuable services he has rendered to bring the Japanese-French Indo-Chinese relations to the present cordial state and disclosed further that he already has opened negotiations for a new trade agreement with Japan for the next fiscal year.

Present Moment Historical

"This year the French Indo-China Government-General Conference meets at a time when France is facing its greatest crisis in history," Governor General Decoux said, declaring further, "However, by sheer loyalty French Indo China has been able to survive as a French

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, December 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

The Way of Winning Final Victory in Decisive Economic Battle

ASAHI—It was toward the end of May of this year that the American government imposed restrictions on the extension of plants in the munitions industry except when such extension is required for the manufacture of goods specified by it. The step was taken in a move to solve the problem of munitions production. Explaining the measure the American newspapers pointed out that it was more important to increase the production of the day than to increase the production of the future. The measure marked a turning point in the policy of the American government toward munitions production.

The waters around the Solomons connect with the Bay of Tokyo. There are two things which should ever be present to our minds. In the first place our enemies are employing all their economic resources in order to influence favorable the death struggle which is going on in the waters round the Solomons. In the second place, while talking of a long-term war our enemies are in full realization of the fact that the war has the aspect of a short term struggle of a decisive character.

There is a mistake committed by the generality of the countries of the world in thinking that things will return to a normal state after the war. America, which knows in what dismal failure ended the policy of President Harding based on the theory that things would return to normalcy after the World War, are under no illusion about conditions becoming normal after this current war.. When the abnormal expansion in productivity which has been brought by the war and the change which has come about in the function of gold are considered, it will be seen that the condition of trade and the currency structure after the war will be quite different from what they are imagined to be by the people who are apt to consider that things after the war will be as they were before it.

CITATIONS ARE GRANTED TO ARMY AND NAVY UNITS FOR EXPLOITS IN SOUTH

Air Contingent in Marshall Group Routed U.S. Mobile Force

GALLANTRY PRAISED

Foe's Aircraft Carrier Damaged, Cruiser Set Ablaze and Over 10 Planes Shot Down

For outstanding service in repulsing an American mobile unit which appeared in the Marshall group last February, an undisclosed contingent of an undisclosed Imperial Naval Air Unit led by Lieutenant Nakai was honored by a citation issued by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, on October 16, 1942, and this has reached the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the Navy Ministry at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The communique follows:

"The following citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to an × × contingent of an × × Navy Air Unit, which is commanded by Lieutenant Nakai. This fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor:

CITATION

XX Contingent of XX Navy Air Unit Commanded by Lieutenant Nakai

"When an enemy mobile unit of the United States appeared in the Marshall group area on February 1, 1942, the above-mentioned contingent repeatedly attacked the enemy force fiercely and daringly by sheer strength, in spite of inferiority in numbers and regardless of its sacrifices, with the result that it inflicted heavy damage on the raiding force and finally repulsed them. Its action is recognized as outstandingly loyal and brave.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 16, 1942

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO,
Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet."

Died Gallant Death

Lieutenant Nakai was commanding officer of a certain contingent of a certain Navy Air Unit on guard over the Marshall group of Japan's mandated South Sea Islands. In the enemy attack on the group, Lieutenant Nakai at the head of the defending force gallantly carried his plane and bombs against an enemy aircraft carrier and died.

When the war situation turned suddenly in Japan's favor immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, as a result of the Pearl Harbor debacle, the capitulation of Wake Island and Guam Island, the fall of Manila, and the impending surrender of Singapore, the American navy changed its traditional strategy known as ring formation for an attack on Japan to what is called the carrier mobile strategy.

Simultaneously, the American navy hurriedly repaired the aircraft carrier Enterprise, which was damaged at Hawaii, and brought it into service again. The American navy also brought other available aircraft carriers over to the Pacific and staged a mobile operation centering on aircraft-carriers.

The first guerilla warfare based on the new strategy was carried out on the Marshall group. The enemy force then consisted of one aircraft-carrier, four large cruisers and several destroyers. It was on February 1 that the enemy force attacked the group. The enemy raid was discovered by a certain contingent of a certain Navy Air Unit. The contingent was commanded by Lieutenant Nakai. Well knowing that his force was far outnumbered by the raiding force, Lieutenant Nakai greeted the enemy by sheer strength of his contingent.

Furious Battle

In a furious battle that ensued the contingent set one enemy cruiser ablaze and shot down more than 10 enemy planes. The enemy aircraft-carrier, too, was heavily damaged and fled. In this aerial combat Lieutenant Nakai after a gallant fighting led his plane to crash into the enemy aircraft-carrier as a human-piloted bomb. Other officers and men in his plane also killed themselves to share the fate

(Continued on Page 2)

HEROIC DEATH TOLD OF LT. COMDR. NAKAI

Blasted Plane Against Enemy Warship; Was Symbol of Glorious Navy Spirit

By YOSHIMITSU FUJITA,
Member of Navy Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 16.—Over the vast expanse of the Pacific the men of the Naval air arm have been fighting since the beginning of the war to exterminate the enemy. An important factor in the countless victories scored by the Imperial Navy's air force is its glorious spirit, and this spirit is revealed in a series of writings left behind by Lieutenant-Commander Kazuo Nakai who heroically gave his life for the cause of the nation when he blasted himself and his plane at an enemy aircraft carrier.

The reporter blessed with the privilege of living together with the men of the Naval air force here at this base in the middle of the Pacific has selected, from among the numberless episodes of magnificent heroism, the story of Lieutenant-Commander Nakai.

On February 1, an enemy fleet made up of aircraft carriers, heavy cruisers and destroyers assaulted a Nippon base in the eastern Pacific. The attack was intended to do something to hold back the complete defeat facing the enemy. Immediately after the presence of the enemy was reported, Lieutenant - Commander Nakai (at that time Lieutenant) leading a squadron of fighter planes took off and attacked an enemy heavy cruiser from an extremely low altitude.

Enemy Flees

Terrorized by this furious strafing and bombing the enemy fleet turned around and fled out to sea.

In the second attack the Lieutenant-Commander's squadron directed its attention at an enemy aircraft carrier. Over the aircraft carrier were numerous enemy fighters with the mission to protect their carrier. The Nakai squadron immediately shot down two enemy planes and hurtled toward the aircraft carrier.

Suddenly, anti-aircraft fire from the carrier ripped a huge hole in the leading plane, the plane of Lieutenant-Commander Nakai. The hole was big enough for a man to go through and to return to the base was now impossible. The Lieutenant-Commander however calmly brought his plane under control and led his unit into bombing position, himself scoring a direct hit.

Every plane in the squadron had released all its bombs with the exception of the leader's plane. Lieutenant-Commander Nakai had released only one bomb. The thought flashed through the squadron that the leader was going to blast his plane at the enemy.

The unit commander then left his formation and circling calmly over the enemy carrier gave his final order. "The unit commander's plane will now blast itself at the enemy. You will return to the base and report on the fighting."

At the moment the order was given the leader's plane tipped down its nose and carrying all its remaining bombs hurtled at the enemy carrier. The carrier was given a severe wound and stricken by the savagery in the manner of attack desperately limped away out of sight.

Thus a small number of our forces was able to rout a large enemy unit and the enemy's dream to drive toward Nippon Proper was blasted. Some months after the Lieutenant-Commander's heroic end series of writings entitled "Opinions" were discovered among the possessions of the Lieutenant-Commander. Containing his ideas on absolute loyalty and patriotism each phrase in the work reveals the way of mind of the fighter. It is being read daily by the men at the base as a living example for fighting men.

Native of Tokyo

Lieutenant-Commander Nakai was a native of Tokyo. He was at the head of his class in the Sixth Middle School in Tokyo. He was a model student at the Naval Academy which he entered after he had

(Continued on Page 2)

Kambe Company Contributed to Reduction Of Timor Island

CUT ENEMY RETREAT

Although Heavily Outnumbered, Japanese Defeated Foes, Reinforced With Tanks

For their exploits in greatly contributing to the reduction of Timor Island in February this year, the Kambe Infantry Company and units attached thereto were recipients of a citation issued by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies area, on May 10, 1942, and the citation has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced at 4 p.m. Wednesday.

The company and units attached thereto beat and defeated a strong enemy force with a multitude of tanks. This particular feat made possible the capture of the enemy by the main force of the unit to which they belonged.

Announcement Made

The War Ministry announcement follows:

"To the Kambe Infantry Company which achieved outstanding and distinguished exploits in the operations for the reduction of Timor Island, an old Dutch territory, a citation was already issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies Area.

"This fact has been brought to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation follows:

"Kambe Infantry Company.

"Units Attached Thereto.

"As a right attacking party of the main force of the Ito Unit the above forces on February 20, 1942 effected a landing on the southwestern coast of Timor Island in the face of the enemy. Beating the enemy at every turn, they by sheer strength penetrated an area covered with mountains and dense forests. On the 21st they advanced to the neighborhood of De Saoe and cut off the line of retreat of the enemy in the neighborhood of Koepang. The next day, the 22nd, when they were attacked by an enemy force of more than 1,000 men with a mechanized unit accompanying it, they were prompt to crash attacks repeated with stubborness by the group of enemy tanks. They repeated charges along the entire front as the enemy forces, headed by tanks, poising themselves by degrees for an encirclement, dashed into our positions. They managed to defend the positions to the last although they were outnumbered. Eventually they had the main force of the unit to which they were attached catch the enemy the next day, the 23rd.

"Their feats are considered to have made a full demonstration of the strong cohesion of the unit with the commander as the nucleus, each member with a vigorous spirit of attack, and faith in certain victory.

"Their military exploits are outstanding and distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued and made known to the entire Army.

"May 10, 1942.

"Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Dutch East Indies Area."

Ordered to Cut Retreat

The Kambe Infantry Company, as the main force of the Ito Unit, was under orders to intercept the route of retreat of the enemy in the neighborhood of Koepang on Timor Island.

Before dusk on February 20 the company effected a landing at a point near the southwestern extremity of the island.

It made a forced march across an area covered with mountains and dense forests.

On the evening of February 21 it got to the neighborhood of De Saoe, as had been directed. There it worked all night, constructing a position.

The next day it received information to the effect that an enemy mechanized force, more than 1,000 men strong, was on the march to the eastward.

The commander of the company

(Continued on Page 2)

5,000 AUTO DRIVERS OF CHIANG STARVING

All Land Routes From Outside To Chungking Disrupted; Open Rebellion Feared

Domei

CANTON, December 15.—More than 5,000 unemployed automobile drivers in Kunming and other cities in Yunnan Province along the Yunnan Highway are threatening to take drastic measures unless Chungking authorities take proper steps to relieve unemployment and starvation situation resulting from disruption of Burma Road, according to information reaching here.

As practically all of the land routes connecting Chungking with the outside world are in suspension due to heavy snow, employment for these drivers, some of whom are reported to have been unable to find work for the past half year, are troubling the Chungking authorities, the dispatch said.

Meanwhile, the dispatch added, Chungking is feverishly attempting to maintain connection with the outside world through air routes between Kunming and India. However, the volume of traffic is reported to be negligible, since the bases in India and Yunnan have been repeatedly subjected to severe bombings by the Nippon air forces. At times the enemy has been barely able to maintain communication by night flights only, the report said.

Honan Hit by Flood, Drought

Domei

CANTON, December 15.—The unprecedented flood and drought, which alternately struck a part of Honan Province under Chungking control since this summer extended to 111 hsiens, declared Li Pei-chi, Governor of Honan Province, in a press interview on December 13, according to information from Chungking reaching here.

Li Pei-chi reportedly revealed that in some districts food production amounted to only 10 per cent of the population's requirements, which has forced Chungking authorities to employ a part of the impoverished population in the construction of levees and roads, while others migrated to Kiangsi, Anhwei and Hupei Provinces.

The number of afflicted people given relief from August to the end of November by the Relief Committee in Loyang alone totaled 121,800 cases, he stated, adding at present 2,000 to 3,000 people are daily clamoring for help at the gates of Loyang.

Governor Pei-chi disclosed that these people will be sent to Kiangsi Province to be conscripted there for the development of the northwestern region.

Loyalty to Vichy By F.I.C. Is Pledged

(Continued From Page 1)

territory."

The Governor-General admitted in a voice of indignation that French Indo-China was air-raided unjustly by Anti-Axis Powers this year at the sacrifice of its innocent civilian populace, and continued, "Under these circumstances, various measures have been taken to protect ourselves, and I am pleased to reveal that I am satisfied with the precautionary measures which I have witnessed during my recent tour of inspection.

"On the other hand, Japan has been and is still adhering to its pledge, while the French Indo-Chinese Government is also playing its part to maintain its intimate relations with Japan."

Declaring that a great deal of understanding has been brought about by the valuable efforts of the Japanese Ambassador, the Governor-General said, "I take this occasion to pay my highest respects and esteem to Mr. Yoshizawa."

Closer Ties Being Developed

Good relations between the two countries are also being developed by periodic exchanges of students. In fact, eight French and Indo-Chinese exchange students already have gone to Japan while a French Indo-China Arts Exposition has been arranged to be held in Tokyo, Vice-Admiral Decoux announced.

Turning to French Indo-China's relations with Thailand, Governor-General Decoux intimated that with the settlement of the border question with Thailand the relations between the two countries have been restored to normalcy and every effort will be made to sustain their contacts on a neighborly basis.

Irizawa Relieved

The Foreign Office announced Wednesday that Fumiaki Irizawa was relieved of his status as Embassy First Secretary at his own request while Kohei Teraoka was appointed as Third Secretary to the Japanese Embassy in Italy.

Burma Progress Scenes

Burma is running on all wheels. How true this is can be ascertained by these pictures. The railways are the arteries of Burma and as such are running day and night. At the throttles are the native people and Japanese soldiers together. The top photo shows the gang of the locomotive being given a nice send-off. No less important and just as much valuable to the march of Burma in its progress are these trolleys without tracks. On every run, these trackless electric cars are filled with native inhabitants and soldiers. In the bottom one of the cars is being repaired and made to look nicer for the better service and comfort of its passengers.

Volunteer Work to Beautify Outer Garden Of Imperial Palace Nearing Completion

The project which was started on the plaza of the Outer Garden of the Imperial Palace two years ago in commemoration of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire is nearing completion. In the meantime the China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia and the people of Nippon have worked as one in establishing the foundation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Since the enterprise was undertaken on November 14, 1940, more than 1,358,000 persons have contributed their efforts voluntarily. Work on the plaza in the vicinity of the Imperial Palace, Sakuradamon and the statue of Masashige Kusunoki, representing two-thirds of the entire project, has already been finished. The remaining one-third covers the vicinity of the headquarters of the Chokoku Hokotai, now under repair, the southern, northern and central roads, paving of the road at the new Sakurada entrance and at Babasaki entrance, and is expected to be completed some time next year.

Those participating in this praiseworthy undertaking include groups from the Industrial and Commercial National Service Federation, university and national school students, women's organizations, religious bodies, volunteers from all over the country, people who have returned from the Southern Regions, and American-born Nisei. Members of the Hitler Jugend have also taken part in this privileged work.

The Nisei Rengokai has made known that the Nisei residents of this city will again contribute their whole-hearted efforts on Saturday to beautify the plaza in the Outer Garden of the Imperial Palace.

OPIUM BODY MEETS

Discusses Methods to Strengthen Eradication Policy

Domei

HSINKING, December 15.—In order to discuss the enforcement and strengthening of the opium eradication policy, an all-Manchoukuo opium eradication conference was held here yesterday and today.

The conference was attended by Mr. Matsuzo Genda, Vice-Minister of People's Welfare, and more than 80 officials concerned.

Following the instructive address delivered by Mr. Genda, the meeting went into a spirited discussion and adjourned after gaining successful results.

MIDNIGHT MASS IN P.I.

Manila Catholics Make Plans to Celebrate Christmas

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—Reflecting peace and tranquillity prevailing in the Philippine Islands, local Catholics are making extensive plans to celebrate Christmas. Already the Christmas spirit has pervaded the atmosphere here with the various stores decorated with Yuletide trimmings and with special Christmas sales going on.

Through the good offices of the Japanese authorities mass at dawn will be held from today until December 24. The Catholic followers are particularly grateful that midnight mass will be allowed on Christmas Eve in view of the fact that the Holy See in Rome has announced that services after dark are unnecessary in this time of emergency.

Japanese School Opens

SHANGHAI.—The Shanghai Japanese Language Academy has been established here to augment the teaching of Japanese language.

OPEN-AIR LIBRARY POPULAR

Public Taking Full Advantage of Novel Institution at Hibiya

With the putting up of an open-air library on the sidewalks in front of the Hibiya Public Library, between noon and 1 o'clock daily, busy stenographers and clerks in downtown offices are taking advantage of this offer to read any book free of charge while basking in the warm sunshine.

Judged from the large crowd gathering at the place this novel idea is proving more popular than at first expected.

Students and general public are also taking advantage of this offer, and all are seen eager to improve their knowledge through the new library.

W. VIRGINIA REFLOATED

Knox Claims New A-class Cruiser To Be Launched

The American battleship West Virginia, 31,800 tons, which was sunk by Japanese Forces at Pearl Harbor, has been refloated and will be docked for repairs shortly, according to a Washington dispatch to Buenos Aires, reports Domei.

Another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei says that American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced Tuesday that a new A-class cruiser Houston will be launched shortly to replace the A-class cruiser Houston, 9,050 tons, sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Battle off Java.

Shanghai Boosts Health

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI.—In an attempt to arouse public interest in the problem of stopping promiscuous spitting and as a means of educating the masses, the Public Health Department has launched an Anti-Spitting Campaign.

INDIAN SOLDIERS EXPOSE BRUTALITY

(Continued from Page 1)

verse conditions.

While we Indians were suffering for lack of drinking water, the British troops were enjoying whiskey and beer. How can we expect to fight without the protection of the air force or artillery units? You will of course understand.

While the British troops were declaring that "Final victory will be ours," the Japanese planes were bombing our position. The Japanese troops one day attacked our unit. We could do nothing but defend our position. Because the British officers made exclusive use of the air-raid shelters, we were separated from the British troops and finally captured.

Grateful to Japanese

However, contrary to the propaganda of the British troops, the Japanese troops treated us very well. They gave us plenty of food and drinking water.

Maghraj: Finally I should like to tell you about the abuse I was subjected to. The British forces did not have a sufficient air force and artillery corps. They didn't even have enough soldiers to resist the Japanese troops. Everytime the Japanese Forces pressed upon us we had to continue retreating until we reached Pan from the Thailand border. It is not necessary to state what happened on the way. The British made no provision for food, while we had to abandon our clothing at the Thailand-Burma border. Therefore, we suffered considerably from hunger and cold and finally were taken prisoner by the Japanese troops. The British troops told us "The Japanese will not keep prisoners alive. If you became prisoners you will be shot on the spot." When we were taken prisoner the Japanese treated us very fairly and took us to Moulmein.

Indian Commentator: The British always talk about liberty and equality, but we suffered untold agonies just because we joined the British forces. Liberty, according to the English, means liberty for the Englishmen and not for the Indian masses. Equality is denied to the Indians. Britain is merely exploiting India's resources for its selfish purposes. Britain is using the Indian soldiers for its own interest and disregarding their welfare.

It is well known that the Indian soldiers are treated in the worst manner among the British troops and are actually forced to do the fighting. The Indian troops have been used as barricades. You have doubtless heard that the British troops "had succeeded in their retreat." That is true because it is customary for the British soldiers to remain in the rear where their officers issue orders to retreat.

Well, then at whose sacrifice have these British troops made their escape? It was at the sacrifice of the Indian troops who were forced to become cannon fodder.

Even if we take the example of the Sittang River battle, Wavell's propaganda that "The Sittang defense will check the advance of the Japanese Forces" has been proved to be nugatory.

The British atrocities were fully substantiated by the fact that several thousand Indian soldiers were killed at the Sittang bridge, which was blown up deliberately by the British troops so as to sacrifice Indians for the sake of Britain.

Army Eagles Blast 4 More Enemy Craft

(Continued from Page 1)

predict that Japan will fill the second year of war with as spectacular a series of victories as it has in the first.

Dwelling on the daily life of the Japanese behind the lines, they have nothing but praise for the display of the spirit inherent in the Japanese, pointing out, in particular, that (1) the Japanese homeland is practically free from danger by reason of the continuous victories on all fronts; (2) the number of war dead is relatively very small; and (3) the inhabitants of the occupied regions welcome the Japanese from their very hearts.

The Spanish comments conclude by saying that the third point is worth careful study as manifesting the superiority of Japanese morality in the treatment of native inhabitants.

Hasegawa Takes Off

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, who was recently in Tokyo to confer with the central authorities, left Fukuoka Wednesday by air to return to his post, reports Domei.

'Big' Winter Offensive Of Chungking Regime Ends in Total Failure

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 15.—Chungking's much-advertised winter offensive in the lower reaches of the Yangtze ended in a "fiasco" with the Japanese Forces crushing the Chungkingite troops in Kiangsu Province during November, military sources here disclosed. In storming the positions of Chungking forces infesting the areas south of Yencheng, northeast of Fowning, west of Iwu, south of Tangyang, Lake Hungtse and Suchow in Kiangsu Province, the Japanese Forces during November found 1,325 Chungking dead, took 1,129 war prisoners, captured 284 field guns, four trench mortars, 21 light machine-guns, 1,295 rifles and a large quantity of other war materials, it was revealed. These sources disclosed that 511 Chungkingites surrendered.

OSAKA TO ESTABLISH NEW TRAINING CENTER

Scientific Schooling Mapped For Young Men in Future Technical Station

For the purpose of promoting scientific knowledge among Young men, authorities of the Osaka Municipal Office have elaborated a plan to create a scientific training station in Osaka City, it was disclosed by Domei.

According to the plan, subject to the approval of the Municipal Assembly, construction work on the training station will be started during February to be completed by the end of the same year.

Thousands of representative inventions of war science, including automobiles, aircraft, ships, etc., as well as natural science, will be put on display at the institution in such a manner that they may be operated by means of electricity.

It was also disclosed that the projected institution will be equipped with a spacious training ground, covering an area of 13,223 square meters, where a number of practice automobiles will be held ready for training the general public in the art of driving.

JOBLESS INTELLECTUALS OF SHONAN ARE NOW BUSY

Formed One of Most Vital Problems Facing Nipponese Authorities

Domei

SHONAN, December 16.—The problem of jobless intellectuals in this city which was one of the most vital problems facing the new Japanese military administration has been practically solved, the latest investigation shows, according to official quarters.

A census of jobless intellectuals was begun at the beginning of August by the city authorities, and at the beginning of October the number had totaled 10,350.

However, thanks to the sincere efforts of the city officials and the numerous Nippon firms which have come to the city, 88 per cent of the registered jobless were engaged in gainful occupations under date of December 15.

Only 1,350 of the huge total at the outset are still unemployed, but they too are expected soon to be fully employed, as they are anxious to change from their old occupations to the new ones offered.

Local authorities are welcoming this wholehearted participation of the local intellectuals in the work of building up a new Greater Shonan.

TRADE PACT CONCLUDED

Domei

HONGKONG, December 16.—Greater facility has been given to the Hongkong-Canton trade under a new trade agreement recently concluded between representatives of both cities during the Hongkong-Canton Economic Conference held at the Government-General here.

The new agreement effective January 1943 is valid for three months, during which time traders of the respective cities may conduct direct transactions with the amount of trade to be governed by the two preceding agreements.

HEROIC DEATH TOLD OF LT. COMDR. NAKAI

(Continued From Page 1)

obtained his middle school education.

He was an amiable man, and was loved by his subordinates and superiors.

He participated in the China Affair, and rendered distinguished services. He played a prominent part in air attacks on the Hanoi-Yunnan Railway, on Chungking, Chientao, and the interior of Szechwan Province.

For his exploits in the China Affair he was awarded a citation on three occasions.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia he flew a long way to attack Wake Island six times. Thus he made a large contribution to the collapse of the enemy air force based on the island.

Lieutenant-Commander Nakai was one of the most valued members of the Imperial Navy Air Force.

The commander of a certain unit said the following in recalling the late officer:

"We have decided to publish the will of Lieutenant-Commander Nakai, although we fear that its publication will not please his spirit.

"Lieutenant-Commander Nakai was one of my pupils while I was an instructor at Kasumigaura. He was an excellent student, and if my memory does not fail me he was a fencing expert. I have the memory of the Lieutenant-Commander in high spirits in the garb of a naval airman.

"He must have felt satisfaction at dying in the manner in which he did. I miss him who was a young man of whom great things could be hoped by us.

"The manner in which the Lieutenant-Commander met death is enough to show how it is that the Imperial Forces are so strong. I trust that the departed soul of the Lieutenant-Commander will be always with his unit, giving encouragement to the members. Please tell the people behind the guns that the members of the unit are enthusiastic over the thought of emulating Lieutenant-Commander Nakai."

Lieutenant-Commander Nakai's will follows:

"I die in action on the Pacific, doing my part in a campaign of my country against its enemies. To do so has always been my aspiration and the most splendid glory that can befall a man of my humble status. Dying, I become a guardian spirit of my country.

"The Grand Empire of Nippon is a country of the gods. It is ruled by an Emperor of immortal lineage and its national fortunes have ever been ascending. Such being the case, its work of establishing world peace and assuring security for mankind cannot but be attended by success.

"It is generally said that Japan is in an emergency period of unprecedented magnitude but, in order that the great heaven-ordained mission of our country may be achieved, it is not enough that this be vaguely realized. Every effort must be bent toward that goal. The people of Japan must take to heart the Imperial Proclamation on the founding of our Empire, every member doing his best in his proper field of work and taking care not to leave trouble to the generations to follow.

"The march of civilization is swift and not to be overtaken and that of science and the arts like a current but the Great Command received at the time of the founding of the Empire and the sublime spirit running through the Yamato race stand unaltered by time. The people must constantly bear them in mind and transmit them to their posterity. But all troubles must be settled in our own generation and must not be left to our descendants.

"To sacrifice one's self in the cause of the Great Work, what can be greater glory for a humble sailor? May the Imperial Land prosper forevermore!"

Formal Ratification Of Cultural Pact Set For Dec. 21 at Bangkok

An exchange of ratifications of the Cultural Pact between Japan and Thailand will take place on December 21 at Bangkok. Carrying instruments of ratification, Saburo Minowa, Consul-General, left Fukuoka for Bangkok Wednesday. He was accompanied by the Director of the Trade Section of the Thai Foreign Ministry who took the text of the pact to Bangkok.

FOUNDING OF STEEL FIRM OF N. CHINA PROGRESSING

Promoters Hold Meeting in Accordance With Nippon's Government Plans

Domei

PEKING, December 15.—In accordance with the Nippon Government's decision to establish the North China Steel Manufacturing Company with factories in the Peking-Tientsin district a meeting of promoters of the new company was held here today to complete proceedings for its establishments.

The company will have a subscribed capital stock of ¥100,000,000, subscribed equally by the North China Development Company and the Nippon Steel Manufacturing Company. First subscription will call for one-fourth of the subscribed capital. The head office will be located in Peking and factories in the Peking-Tientsin district. The company will engage in the manufacture and sale of steel and its by-products.

The first-term project calls for the installation of a number of blast furnaces for the production of pig iron. With the object of completing this project by the end of 1943, construction will be started immediately. Following the completion of the first project, a large-scale construction work of the second project will be carried out immediately.

NAVAL AIR UNIT GIVEN CITATION

(Continued From Page 1)

of their commander.

It was about 4 a.m. on February 1 that Captain Nakai discovered the enemy fleet east off a base in the Marshall group. At the head of the fighter plane force Lieutenant Nakai carried death right into the enemy objectives. While a severe fighting was going on, the Japanese base was attacked by about 30 enemy planes and also sea units. The Japanese fighter plane force flew into the group of enemy planes and shot down 11 of them and repulsed the remaining planes.

At 11:50 a.m. on the same day Japanese fighter planes discovered an enemy aircraft-carrier and swarmed upon it rejecting enemy planes which came to challenge them. Two enemy planes were shot down at this time. The plane boarded by Lieutenant Nakai was hit at its left wing, but was still commanding the comrade planes. Finding, however, that the damage was too serious, the Nakai plane dropped one bomb on the enemy aircraft-carrier and then daringly plunged to death against the aircraft-carrier with the rest of its bombs.

Another Japanese fighter plane force hopped off the base to carry on the third attack and repulsed many enemy planes and raided the aircraft-carrier at about 1 p.m. The enemy aircraft-carrier was heavily damaged, as a result of the second and third attacks of the Japanese plane, and finally fled.

Peking Makes Donation

PEKING.—A total of ¥488,144 has been donated to the Japanese Naval Resident Office here by Japanese and Chinese donors since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The biggest individual contribution was ¥250,000 from the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

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CULTURAL PROGRAM FOR BURMA MOOTED

Dr. Ba Maung and Japanese Authorities Thrash Out Problems Before Burmese

Construc'ive suggestions are noted in the following informal talk with regard to cultural work in resurrec'ed Burma, which took place at the official residence of the Central Chief Administrator in Rangoon, between Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Adminis rative Organ of Burma on one hand, and Jun Takami, author and member of Army Press Corps and Katsuo Kaigo, member of the Cul ural Department of the Military Administration on the other. Sponsored by the Nichi Nichi the details of the conversations are given below:

Kaigo: Is war conducive to the development of culture?

Ba Maung: Culture is not necessarily retarded by war. Everything assumes grea er seriousness in times of war, and it may be said that cultural is co-existent wi h war. In reviewing the history of the world, the best in culture came in o being during war'ime. In the Elizabethan age that produced Shakespeare and Milton, Britain was engaged in a war with anoth r nation.

Difference in Culture

Kaigo: What do you think of the difference between Oriental culture and the Western European culture?

Ba Maung: Europe progressed and developed on account of a harmonizing unity. In other words, entire Europe absorbed Grecian culture, Roman law and Jewish religion. European culture is unified in that, that the German culture of today can be understood by Britain of tomorrow. This is not the case in Asia. Fundamentally, Oriental culture is not any a bit inferior to that of Western Europe, but in the final analysis it lacks unifying elements. Hereafter, there exists a necessity for unification of Oriental cultures, and Japan must take on herself the task of realizing this unity.

Takami: Pure Burmese culture has been said to have reached the highest during the era of King Anawrata, ruling from Pagan in the 11th century. I have not yet visited Pagan, but the pictures of numerous temples, pagodas and architectural structures indicate a high degree of culture. Judging from my observation of Burma, the flow of cultural traditions seems to have been brought to a complete standstill. What has been the cause of this state of affairs?

Ba Maung: There has certainly been an interruption. The reason lies in the fact that the traditional culture of Burma has been trampled to the ground by British superimposition.

Takami: Britain invaded Burma in the 19th century. Had not the cultural traditions of King Anawrata's era died down before that time?

Ba Maung: Similar to India, the many centuries of internal strife had prevented the advance of culture. Although in my opinion, war stimulates culture, the impotence of the leaders were largely responsible for the decadence of traditional Burmese cul ure.

Kings Were Selfish

Takami: On reading the book, "A Description of Burmese Empire" by Sangermano, an Italian priest living in Burma in the days of the monarchial regime, I find that the reason for the scarcity of artistic handicraftsmen in Burma was due to the selfish custom of the kings to monopolize for their use all outstanding artisans, without giving them much remuneration.

Ba Maung: Whenever any famous artist completed a pagoda, the king would sentence the person to death in order to prevent his building another surpassing his previous work. But this was not the case during the Pagan era, for, the King was wise enough.

Takami: The book "Burmese Sketches" by Taw Sen-ko, a Chinese archaeologist in Burma, mentions that the presence of roaming bandits is a special feature of Burma. Burma under the British rule was noted for the large number of crimes committed. Based on such sources, some people have drawn the conclusion that the Burmese people are inherently bad. Taw Sen-ko states that historical tradition too accounts for this.

Ba Maung: On the contrary, I am rather proud of the fact that there were so many roaming bandits in Burma, for, all Burmese who opposed the British rule were classed in the category of roaming bandits. Under the British administration, many Burmese were deprived of all chances of leading good life. Many of the men in the present Burmese Defense Army would be designated as robbers in former days. I am certain that 75 per cent of the men imprisoned by the British authorities would have made excellent soldiers. The British were the ones who put the seal of criminal on the Burmese.

Kaigo: New Burma must be established hereafter. What would you ask from Japan?

Ba Maung: To tell the truth, we know nothing of real Japan. We have only been taught the European culture.

Takami: I would desire that Burma absorbs from Japan, which is endeavoring to create the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, not so much how well Japan has assimilated the European culture, nor that material power does not win wars, but the all important factor of the spiritual elements. We want the Burmese people to give special attention to the Japanese spirit.

Ba Maung: I know nothing about the spiritual side. The British have inculcated the conception in the minds of the Burmese that Japan attained her greatness through the absorption of European civilization.

Takami: What are your opinions with regard to teaching of the Japanese language?

Ba Maung: I am very much in favor of it. I wish the Burmese people would soon learn to read and write the Japanese language in order to do away with the language barrier. Personally I think Japanese would be rendered easier by using romaji.

Kaigo: Japan is now endeavoring to build up a true Asiatic spirit. We would like to have Burma give this matter due consideration.

Ba Maung: I would like to grasp the true Asiatic spirit. Owing to the encroachments of the British, the Burmese came to believe that all foreign countries had evil intentions. The Burmese were fully conscious of their position as Burmese, but they had completely forgotten that they were also a people of the Orient. The important factor in making the Burmese realize that they are Orientals would be disseminate Oriental culture among the Burmese thoroughly. The introduction of the Japanese culture, literature and art would seem to be the first step toward the attainment of this object. The Central Administration has established a library and are having books, written in English about Japan, translated into Burmese. Cultured young Burmese have been assigned this work, but unfortunately, there are very few English books concerning Japan. I would like to see the establishment of a Japan Culture Society for the propagation of Japanese culture. Such enterprise would have my wholehearted cooperation.

Forged for Hongkong Shrine

Hikosaburo Kurihara, well-known patron of swordsmithing, is seen above proudly holding the gigantic sword which he forged wi h his apprentices after eight long months of toil for dedication to the Hongkong Shrine. The gargantuan weapon, approximately five feet long, was forged in imitation of the legendary "Country Pacifying Sword," said among swordsmiths to be the treasured sword now held at the Kashima Shrine. On December 18, Mr. Kurihara is scheduled to leave Tokyo Station as the head of the party of swordsmiths dispatched by the Army to fulfill his mission to the Hongkong Shrine and also to forge swords on the spot for dedication to the Canton and Shonan Shrines. The group will also take along bellows, forging apparatuses, charcoal, polishing stones, sacred ritual outfit and sword repairing materials, all necessary for swordsmithing. The "Country Pacifying Sword" was used by Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, the son of Susanoo-no-Mikoto, brother of the Sun-Goddess, for the pacification of Toyo-ashihara-nakatsu-kuni (the ancient name for Japan), previous to the descent of Ninigi-no-Mikoto, the Grandson of the Sun-Goddess. According to the chapter on the Age of the Gods in Nippon Shoki, Okuninushi-no-Mikoto on his retirement from worldly cares is said to have handed the sword to Gods Futsunushi and Takemikazuchi. The sword is of a large size with a wide blade. The present one for the Hongkong Shrine was moulded on a pattern treasured at the Kashima Shrine. Today in the midst of the War of Greater East Asia, wherein Japan assumes the role of the holy Army for the reconstruction of the old world order, most significant would be the dedication of a Country Pacifying Sword.

CITATION ISSUED TO KAMBE UNIT

(Continued From Page 1)

lost no time in completing preparations for meeting the enemy.

As had been anticipated, the enemy forces at 7 a.m. were observed marching up a road across the jungle extending in front of the position constructed by the company.

The company beat back two enemy tanks as they attempted to break through entanglements in the neighborhood of a bridge just before the position

Later, the enemy concentrated fire from more than 10 guns on the Japanese position.

At the same time the enemy with tanks repeatedly attacked to penetrate the obstacles placed on the road leading to the Japanese position.

The Japanese quickly met the enemy, and a severe fight ensued. There was a deafening roar of guns. Tanks crowded the field of battle, which was enveloped in smoke.

The Japanese, whose fire from cannons and machine-guns was accurate, attempted to crush the enemy tanks.

It was evident that the enemy had a fixed intention of crushing the Japanese at a stroke.

The enemy, with numerous tanks and more than 600 infantrymen, came near to the Japanese position, poising himself for an encirclement against the Japanese as he came.

Casualties Mount

The casualties of the Japanese mounted as the fight increased in violence.

Helplessly outnumbered, the Japanese made a death struggle to hold their position against the enemy forces which were 20 times as strong numerically as the Japanese.

The enemy, whose forces had been reinforced, managed to get close to the Japanese position, the enemy tanks having penetrated the entanglements on the road leading to the Japanese position.

The Kambe Company sprang into action. It made a charge along the entire front. A hand-to-hand fight followed, in which both sides used hand-grenades.

Presently the enemy lost his fighting spirit. A part of the forces was seen taking to flight in vehicles. The night came, and with it there was the end of the fighting.

The next day, February 23, the main force of the unit to which the Kambe Company was attached caught the remnants of the defeated enemy forces. The same day saw the surrender of the enemy in the area.

The close combat in front of the Japanese position was occasion for the enemy to realize what Japanese soldiers are like in a close combat, type of fight in which the Imperial Army is skillful to a degree, and the spiritual power of a Japanese unit which is prepared to defend its position to the last.

Hails From Aichi Prefecture

Captain Kambe hails from Shinoki village Higashi Kasugai-gun, Aichi Prefecture. In 1930 he enlisted in the Army as a volunteer, and in 1937 he was graduated from the Toyohashi Training School. First he took part in the Manchurian Incident and then in the Shanghai Incident. In 1937 he was wounded in his left thigh in the battle which was fought in the vicinity of Woosung. In the following year, he was graduated from the Preparatory Course of the Military Academy and in December of the same year he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant. In August this year he was promoted to captain. At present he is serving at the front line as a unit commander.

In his native village, his father, Juzaemon, 61, is engaged in farming while working as a wagondriver. Captain Kambe's wife, Tamae, is at present staying with her own family in Nagoya. Captain Kambe's mother died when he was 13 years old and since then he was brought up by his father.

His father who heard of the gallant achievements of his son's unit related as follows with tears in his eyes: "From his childhood he has been a very considerate son. He has never talked against me. While in Japan Proper he excelled in training recruits. He must owe a great deal to his subordinates in achieving as much as he did. For my part, I am determined to work with all my might."

Mrs. Kambe made the following remark about her husband, "He used to be very considerate of his subordinates. I am sure many of his men have met their brave death. I have no doubt that his men deserved as much honor as my husband."

Anglo-U.S. Disparity Seen on Censorship

(Continued from Page 1)

that if a Republican administration comes into power, then it will be certain that they will take a different policy toward Britain and that because the British have no way at the present of knowing the opinions of the Republican leaders a deep gulf will exist in the feelings between the Americans and the British.

The journal further pointed out that if the British were able to know that there exists a feeling of reserve in the American people toward the British and the British empire, then the British could study whether there was reason for such a feeling and thus bring about a condition of mutual understanding.

Gordon Hall Decorated

TIENTSIN.—The former Gordon Hall here has been decorated with an ornate dragon head, which spouts water.

Chiang Brings People To Economic Disaster

(Continued From Page 6)

1942. But they failed to produce the desired results. Finally, the government resorted to commandeering. On June 9, 1942, the Military Affairs Council and the Foodstuff Department jointly issued to the Chungking-controlled provinces and hsiens a fiendish decree to the effect that a long prison term, confiscation of all property or capital punishment would be the penalty for disobedience to the commandeering order. (The Foodstuff Department superseded the National Foodstuff Control Bureau, which had been abolished. Placed under the direct supervision of the Executive Yuan, it assumes control over foodstuffs for civilian and military consumption alike.)

Clothing, too, was put under State control. All cotton yarns and piecegoods were placed under the control of the Resources Control Committee, an organ attached to the Economic Department, "in order to fill the military and civilian demand."

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'Cello: TAKASHI KURATA
2. Beethoven: Concerto for 'Cello and Piano
Piano: KAZUKO KUSAMA, 'Cello: TAKASHI KURATA
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TOKYO DRAMA FRONT ACTIVE THIS MONTH

Box Office Hits Seen at All Major Theaters; Puppet Players in Town

The year-end season is usually the best box office season for drama producers all over the world and this month is no exception for the capital's leading playhouses. For instance, every available seat in the house is sold out for the month at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater and the Yurakuza where two of the most popular commercial troupes are playing before the capacity audience nightly. The same can be said of the Shochiku chain of theaters including the Kabuki-za and the Tokyo Gekijo.

For the lovers of Japanese classics the world famous Osaka Bunraku puppeteers are in town and are performing regularly at the Shimbashi Embujo. As usual the youthful manipulator Monjuro is the highlight of the program. It is interesting to note that the interest in puppets has picked up considerably in recent years and the current performance shows a large number of college students attending frequently. This may in a large measure be due to many recent publications concerning this form of entertainment especially those by Shotaro Miyake, the noted drama critic, and the latest one by Shigeru Miyao.

At the far end of the town, the Meijiza is drawing a pretty big crowd too with a very interesting repertoire by the newly formed Gekidan Shimpa starring Joji Oka, Japan's matinee idol. One of the plays in this program features a unique form of stage setting Kisaku Ito, one of the famous Ito brothers. It consists of a complete house on the revolving stage. The 17 scenes which go to make up the entire plot are unfolded on this novel stage as the house revolves around to give performances that take place in every part of the house including the backyard.

Perhaps the most meaty offering this month is at the Takarazuka Theater where the Shinkokugeki players are presenting "Stormy Twenty Years" portraying the life of a naval officer from the time when the insidious Anglo-Saxon Powers forced the 5-5-3 naval ratio on this country until the historic victory at Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941. Shogo Shimada takes the leading role. A colorful melodrama of the feudal days in the second item on the program featuring handsome Ryutaro Tatsumi.

A bit of tragi-comedy opens the program at the Yurakuza where Miss Yaeko Mizutani's troupe is offering two modern vehicles together with a dance number entitled "Kagamijishi" which is a specialty of the famous Kabuki thespian Kikugoro. Miss Mizutani is ably supported in all her roles with young actors of experience.

Behind Footlights on Tokyo Stage

The world famous Bunraku puppeteers are performing in Tokyo this month at the Shimbashi Embujo. Top photo shows Monjuro (left), one of the noted manipulators, handling a female doll. Lower: Ryutaro Tatsumi in a stellar role of a handsome samurai at the Takarazuka Theater where the Shinkokugeki troupe is playing.

CULTURE BODY TO FETE AUSPICIOUS OCCASION

Society for Children Will Present Program of Plays on December 19 and 20

In celebration of the Birthday of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince and in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Nippon Children's Cultural Society will present a program of five plays on December 19 and 20, at 1 p.m., at the Shiba Young Men's Association Hall.

The program will be opened with an address by Premier General Hideki Tojo, an answer to which will be given in the form of a reading of a winning composition by one of the children.

The plays are "Fishing" by Yasushi Nishihara, "Tunnel" by the Todo Bungeibu, "A Certain Day in Hiyoshi-maru's Life" by Akira Inoue, "The Wolf and the Lamb" by Eiichi Kaneko, and "The Call of the Skies" by Shigeru Matsubara. All five plays are of one act each.

The Nippon Children's Cultural Society was organized with the aim of promoting culture among the children of Nippon and the Classroom of Drama has now been started to further their study through the medium of plays. The performances on Saturday and Sunday, therefore, are the fruits of this class' labors.

Concert Calendar

A concert by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, at 6:30 p.m. Friday at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist is Miss Kikue Takita, soprano.

A music and dance evening sponsored by the Dai-Toa Ryunichi Gakusei Association, inviting students from countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, at 6:30 p.m. Friday at the Gunjin Kaikan. Soloists include Kanya Inouye, tenor, Koji Nakahara, piano; Miss Tayo Kaneko, soprano. Dance solos by Miss Reiko Ogata, Miss Nobuko Takai and Miss Yaoko Kaitani.

The first recital by Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone virtuoso, after his return to Nippon from abroad, at 7 p.m. Sunday at the Hibiya Public Hall. Accompaniment by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor will support the program with several solo numbers.

The fourth piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, sponsored by the Nippon Koa-sha, Monday, December 21 at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Waldstein Sonata and Moonlight Sonata; Chopin's Four Ballades; Liszt's Etude de Concert, Au bord d'une source, Gnomenreigen, Liebestraum and Rakoczy Marsch.

The first of a series of chamber music concert sponsored by the Nippon Shitsugaku Kyokai (Nippon Chamber Music Society), Monday, December 21, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The soloists include Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano; Moritsuna Kuroyanagi, violin; Takashi Kurata, 'cello and the Tokyo String Quartet, including M. Kuroyanagi, first violin, Toyoji Terada, second violin, Hideo Tanaka, viola and Tsunesada Tachibana, 'cello.

A mandolin orchestra concert by the Mita Mandoline Club, Monday, December 21, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan. The orchestra conducted by Tadashi Hattori. Soloists include Ryozo Okuda, tenor and Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano.

A concert by the Chora Flora, under the leadership of Madame Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano, Tuesday, December 22, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

The seventh Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert, "Bach Cycle," third evening, Tuesday, December 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. The orchestra under the direction of Professor Kraus Pringsheim. The soloists include Hiroshi Hatoyama, violin; Prof. K. Pringsheim, piano; Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano. The feature of the program is "Die Kunst der Fuge" (string orchestra and piano), the first performance in Nippon.

A special concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Tuesday, December 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist is Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, piano. The program includes Bach's Suite No. 2; Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 1, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, "Eroica."

The second concert of Vocal solo, duet and Trio, sponsored by the Yotsuba-kai Society, consisted of pupils under Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, Wednesday, December 23, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Kazue Niiro, soprano; Miss Kiyoko Maruyama, mezzo-soprano; Miss Yuki Ishikawa, alto; Miss Ma Kin-ki, soprano; Miss Aiko Akaki, mezzo-soprano; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto and others. Piano accompaniment by Kazuko Kuranari, Hatsuyo Naito and Sonoko Hoshina, violin obligato by Fukiko Tanaka.

A vocal recital by Madame Tamaki Miura, world-known lyrico-dramatic soprano, with historic vocal program of classical masterpieces of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, Thursday, December 24, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

The second concert of the Tokyo Kosei Gakudan, under the direction of Ryozo Washizaki, tenor, Thursday, December 24, 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A piano recital by Miss Ri Kei-ko Thursday, December 24, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. Program includes numbers by Beethoven, Chopin, Vinogradoff and Liszt.

The 26th Concert of the Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Friday, December 25, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Kodo. The soloists include Miss Ayako Yamamoto, violin; accompanied by Miss Toshiko Seto, at the piano; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Hoshina at the piano, and Miss Haruko Fujita, piano. The feature of the program dance performance by the Masuda Takashi Ballet Troupe, including Miss Ryuko Umezono and others.

A special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Saturday and Sunday, December 26 and 27, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists include Miss Harue Miyake, soprano; Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor and Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The chorus by the Tokyo Koto Ongaku Gakko and Tamagawa Gakuen chorus members. Program includes Yasuji Kiyose's Nippon Festival Suite and Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 in D Minor.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Gregorian Society of Tokyo:

The Gregorian Society held its 2nd regular concert of ecclesiastical music at the Hibiya Public Hall last Sunday afternoon. The program was as follows:—(1) A symphonic composition entitled "To the Fallen," by Isotaro Sugata; (2) A "Symphonic Paraphrase" from the Gregorian Chant, by Urato Watanabe; (3) Gregorian Chant (from the Mass for the Departed).—The Introit, The Elevation, The Offertory, and The Communion; (4) Mozart's Requiem (only a part of the work was given); and (5) Requiem by Cherubini. (At the last moment, there was a slight alteration in the order of the items; the last item was performed after the 3rd item and the Mozart Requiem was performed at the end of the program.)

Those who took part were:—Yoshiko Nagasaki (soprano), Nobue Tanaka (alto), Seiichi Sonoda (tenor), Tadashi Kurimoto (bass); The Musashino Chorus and The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Naotada Yamamoto. The Murasaki-Kai ("Cola-Flora" Society) Female Chorus directed by Tsugio Suzuki was responsible for the 3rd item (Gregorian Chant).

The program opened with the symphonic composition "To the Fallen." The work sounded quite natural and sonorous and revealed a good sense of orchestral handling in spite of its "Smetana flavors" here and there in the melodic-line. Thus, working on a less brilliant but more solid basis is a very gratifying trait indeed, even if the work is not so markedly original at first. The "Symphonic Paraphrase" from the Gregorian Chant by Watanabe, though more ambitious, was a less satisfying work, although there was much more originality in the general conception of the work than the 1st item. The orchestral performance effect did not suggest quite sufficiently the musical conception of the composer; thus it looked as if it lingered at the portals of instrumental experimentation. (It is always to be understood that with a new or seldom performed work, any decisive conclusion cannot be reached, especially when the performance is far from ideal. However, it is sufficient to get a very rough idea of the work in favor or against even through a not over-careful performance.) One remembers hearing another orchestral work by this same composer which is much more spontaneous and which has a stamp of definiteness in conception.

Gregorian Chant (from the Mass for the Departed) was "the" item of the program. The Female Chorus, (unaccompanied), directed by Tsugio Suzuki, intoned the invocation in a quite impressing way. Only the visual impression—which was too bright—was not in keeping with the general character of the music). It would have enhanced the musical impression much more, if everyone dressed either in the self-abnegation of black or in the symbol of purity—white, and not so much distractions in the efflorescence of colors), and although there was at times a tendency of over-using the vibrato of a not very suitable quality, the performance, on the whole, was characterized with quiet nuance and pious fervor. Cherubini's Requiem, in spite of its ecclesiastical character, is very dramatic and especially the entry of the chorus at the beginning is very impressive. The chorus on the whole was good, especially the female part, but the male part of the chorus was less good, both in the sonority and in the quality of the singing voice, which was rather dry.

The orchestral performance was less vivid in comparison, and the strings, especially the violas, cellos, and double-basses, did not quite keep up to the same standard as the chorus. (For some reason, the kettle-drums were not muffled). The orchestration of the work is masterful and it deserves a much more detailed perfection of performance.

Mozart's Requiem was given not in its entirety due to the lack of allotted time. Among the solo vocalists, Nobue Tanaka (alto) shone prominently with her excellent quality of singing voice and musical phrasing; Yoshiko Nagasaka (soprano) did not quite have a sufficient breadth in her singing and her intonation was rather dubious at times; both the tenor and the bass were less good, either in the quality of voice or in the manner of singing.

The chorus and the orchestra were in the same ratio as in the previous work. Naotada Yamamoto conducted throughout, with the exception of the Gregorian Chant, with painstaking care and discretion.

Urimaru Nobechi: There was a piano recital at the Hibiya Public Hall last Sunday evening. Mr. Nobechi's program included selections from Mendelssohn (2 Songs Without Words, Op. 19 No. 4 and Op. 62 No. 6, and Rondo Capriccioso); Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" (including the posthumous work); and selections from Chopin (Barcarolle, 2 Waltzes, Scherzo No. 4 and 12 Etudes).

Mr. Nobechi enjoyed the reputation of being called a "Chopin-Player" in this country, and in a way, he lived up to that reputation last Sunday evening. He has a pleasant tone, and the clearness of delivery is very gratifying. And, whatever work he plays, he imbues it with his own sensibility, though he does not seem to display so marked an emotional contrast. Sometimes, there was a slight tendency of "over-pedalling," hence the melodic-lines lost their compactness and a feeling of "looseness" pervaded in the playing, which was a great pity. He would have enhanced his whole playing, if he took a little more care over such matters as phrase-accent and dynamic-contrast.

It was altogether very enoyabjle, and one hopes he will give another recital at an early date.

NORMANTON AFFAIR TO BE DRAMATIZED

Will Make Movie of Incident Revealing Inhuman British Conduct

To unmask the inhuman treatment on the part of the British, a motion picture tentatively titled "The Normanton Incident" will be produced by Shochiku as one of the big features of the 1943 productions. It will deal with a story of the accident of a British ship, which was wrecked during her voyage off Kishu Province early in the Meiji Era when the captain of the ship and members of its crew were rescued but no attempt was made to save the Japanese passengers. This story will be dramatized for the silver screen by Shochiku.

Two Chinese motion pictures produced by the Central China Motion Picture Company in Shanghai will be brought here in the near future. They are "Hongkong," and "Silk-Reeling Industry of Yantze."

The Toho, one of the three major dramatic film producing companies, has announced the production of 19 feature pictures in the course of next year. In these, not only its own stellar players but also legitimate stage performers will be called to take the important roles.

The Education Ministry has approved the following productions as the culture features. They are "Comfort Bags to the Front," "Enemy Planes," "The Tale of Sculpture," "Victory of the Orient," and "Young People Who Protect the Air."

Under the joint supervision of the Army authorities and Osaka prefectural government, the Osaka Municipality will produce a picture entitled "Osaka Behind the Guns," which will be completed by the end of February next year, and will be sent to the fighting front to entertain Japanese soldiers. This will be the sixth version in a series of pictures produced by the Osaka City Office, depicting the scenes and atmosphere of the home front.

The Daiyei has decided on the important players in the contemplated war picture called "General Attack of Singapore," of which the location shots are now being carried out in Shonan Island. The leading actors will be Koji Nakada, Yasuhiro Murata and Kotaro Horiye.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"Kokansen" (The Exchange Vessel), a two-act drama by Kazuo Kikuda, will be the title of the feature offering, which is scheduled to be staged at the Yurakuza for the New Year performance by Roppa Furukawa and his own company. Chieko Takehisa, popular actress, who returned from America last summer, will be the guest player together with Akira Kishii. This play is promised to be listed in the national drama by the Board of Information. The additional attractions will include "Hana no Koshin" (The March of Flowers), and "Roppa no Sarutobi Sasuke" (A Warrior). The performance will commence from January 1 with matinees on Saturdays and Sunday, and until January 7.

The fourth performance of the Bunraku Puppet Theater, which opened the Shimbashi Embujo yesterday and will be given until December 21, is featured by the orthodox version of "Sugawara Denju Tenarai Kagami" (The Loyalty of Triplets), which is given in full unlike the Kabuki stage. Two additional classical plays are also presented.

Four days from December 22, the Toho drama research society will play at the Teikoku Gekijo to present a five-act play entitled "Kitakaze zo Fuku" (The North Wind Blows) from the pen of Kotaro Samukawa, which was adapted by Ichiro Tomizawa.

Takiko Mizunoe, who made her name through the stage of revuedom in her long career, recently organized a new dramatic troupe called "Tanpopo" (Dandelion). The initial performance of this new group will be made at the Hogakuza, starting January 1.

"Daibosatsu Toge" (Daibosatsu Pass), one of the lengthy melodramas by Kaizan Nakazato, which was popularized by the late Shojiro Sawada, is most likely to be presented at the Teikoku Gekijo in the two-month successive performance promised by the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe in January and February.

The Asakusa Amusement Association has decided to allow the various theaters in Asakusa Park for early opening of their doors during the New Year holidays as well as on January 15, 16 and 17. The theaters are planning to give performances at 9 a.m. or 10 a.m.

Having entertained the theater-going public in the past 10 years, the Warai no Okoku, a group of comedians of modern-school, disbanded last month. Under the direction of Teiichi Futamura, another new troupe is being planned to make new activities on the local stage early next month.

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RICH RAW PRODUCTS SUPPLIED BY BURMA

Survey of Country's Foreign Trade Shows Majority of Commerce Was With India

With its economic rehabilitation in progress, now that peace is restored in Burma thanks to the energetic efforts of the Japanese Military Administration, there is every reason to forecast a bright future for Burmese foreign trade. In this connection, it would be interesting to survey the foreign trade of this country as published in a monthly bulletin of the Foreign Trade Control Association.

The article runs in brief as follows:

"Formerly the foreign trade of Burma was centered on Rangoon, for, 85 per cent of the entire volume of its foreign trade was concentrated, and the balance at Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab. It deserves notice, however, that most of the foreign trade carried on through Moulmein, Bassein and Akyab consisted in the shipments of rice, petroleum and teak mostly to India.

"The salient features of Burmese foreign trade may be outlined as follows:

"(1) Foreign trade was constantly subjected to the control and directions of the British Government by reason of the British colonization of Burma.

"(2) Rice, raw cotton, petroleum, teak, mineral products and other raw materials were exported, while finished products, such as fiber products, machines and sundry commodities were imported.

"(3) 60 per cent of the entire volume of exports went to India and 55 per cent of the entire volume of imports came from there by reason of the traditional interchange of commodities between the two countries.

Annual Foreign Trade

"The following list shows the annual foreign trade of Burma from 1936 up to and including 1940:

Annual Foreign Trade of Burma
(Shown in 1 million rupees)

Year	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports over imports
1935- 6	480	208	272
1936- 7	497	218	279
1938- 9	485	208	277
1939-40	551	252	299

"Thus it can be seen that Burma invariably realized favorable balances in its foreign trade for some consecutive years.

"Classifying the destination of exports from Burma, the following list of exports for one year, from April, 1939 to March, 1940 inclusive, shows that the majority of exports from Burma went over to India and other British colonies as well as to the British mainland:

Exports From Burma
From April, 1939 Till March, 1940 (Inclusive)
(Shown in 1,000 Rupees)

Destination	Value of exports	Percentage
India	330.629	60.0%
Britain	72.656	13.2
Malai	30.759	5.6
Ceylon	30.169	5.5
Other British colonies	17.393	3.2
Europe	13.070	2.4
Nippon	21.933	4.0
America	5.414	1.0
Others	28.232	5.1
Total	550.555	100.0%

"Of the commodities shipped from Burma to India, petroleum, rice and teak occupied the major part, while those shipped to Britain include mineral ores, unhulled rice, agricultural products, teak, paraffin wax and raw cotton.

Imports Into Burma

"The following list shows the imports into Burma from April, 1939 till March, 1940 inclusive, according to countries from which they came:

Imports Into Burma From April, 1939 Till March, 1940 (Inclusive)
(Shown in 1,000 Rupees)

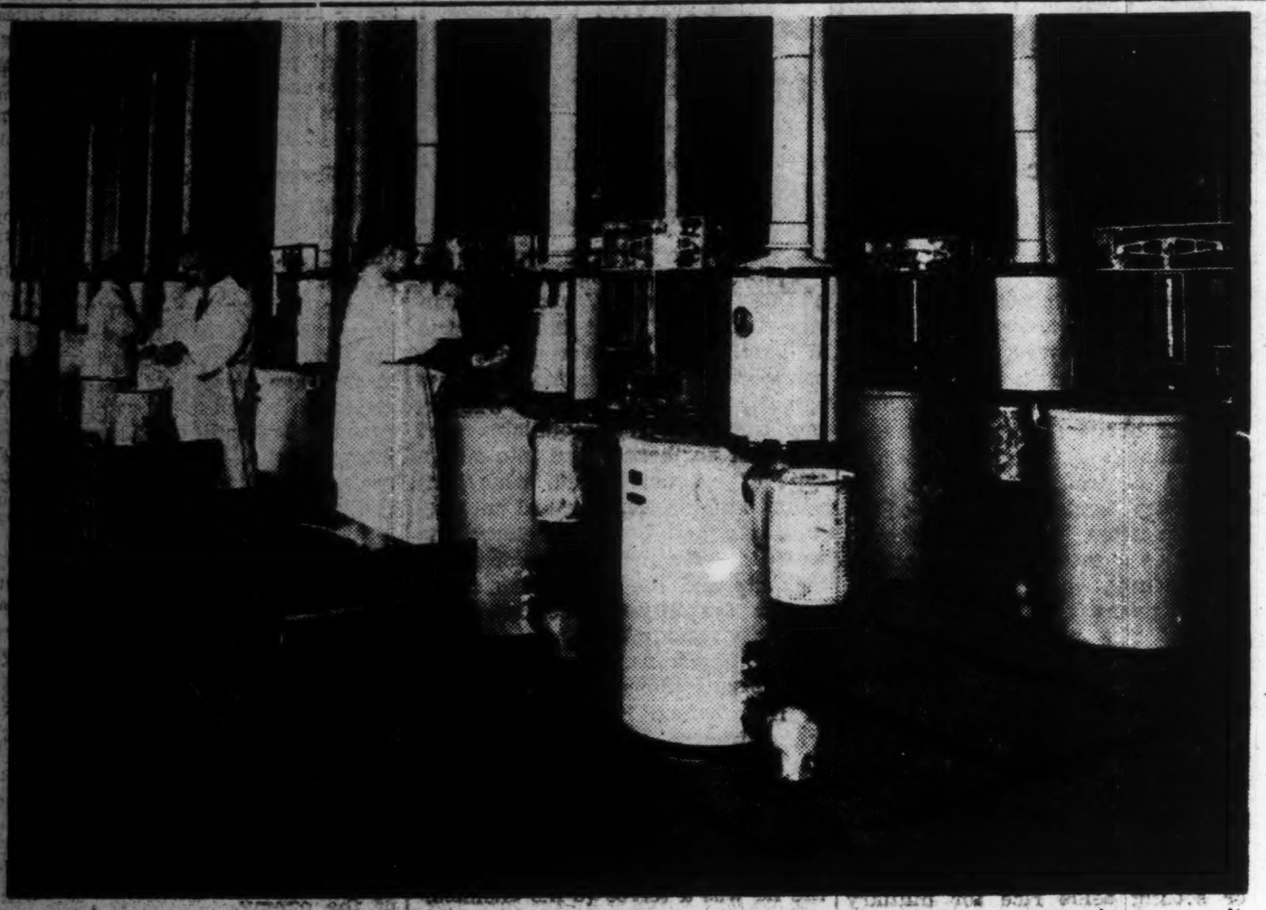
Country	Value of imports	Percentage
India	139.345	55.4
Britain	43.250	17.2
Other British colonies	12.625	5.0
Europe	14.208	5.7
Nippon	20.180	8.0
America	14.685	5.8
Others	7.330	2.9
Total	251.603	100.0

"Thus it can be realized that imports from India occupied 55 per cent of the entire volume of imports into Burma. Of the commodities Burma bought from India, fiber products occupied a prominent position. India annually sent Burma substantial quantities of gunny bags, coal, iron and steel, while finished iron and steel products were shipped from Britain. It is also to be recalled that Burma bought from our country porcelain wares, metallic products and sundry goods as well as general fiber products."

Idle Equipment Gathered

The movement recently started by the Kyoto Prefectural Government, in collaboration with the Important Materials Control Association, to gather idle equipment from the iron and steel works of the prefecture has been completed with satisfactory results, the number and quantity of such equipment contributed having exceeded the expectations of the authorities, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Preparing Vaccines....III



In the preparation of sensitized vaccines the appropriate anti-serum is added to the emulsion and the mixture is allowed to stand at 0°C for a period of about 12 hours. Next, the amount of bacterial protoplasm held in suspension per unit volume (1 c.c.) is measured, for which several methods are available. Picture shows centrifugal separators being sterilized for use.

MUST BUILD SHIPS WITH GREAT SPEED

Most Important Work for Japan At Present Is to Fast Expand Its Mercantile Fleet

The course along which Japan's wartime shipbuilding industry must be pushed is indicated by Masao Tajima, chief secretary of the Shipping Management Association, in a contribution to Tuesday's issue of the Nippon Sangyo.

Mr. Tajima says:

"In the extraordinary circumstances in which Japan stands at present, all efforts of the Japanese manufacturers and their employes must be devoted to the perfect prosecution of the great war Japan is now waging.

"Up to the present, as many as 22 industry control associations have been established in order to keep all industries of importance in full swing. And the only thing the Japanese people are required to do is to constantly supply their munitions factories with an abundant quantity of the necessary raw materials.

"In order to enrich the supply of raw materials to all factories in the country, the first thing we must do is to increase the bottoms used for the transportation of these materials.

"In pre war days, Japan's mercantile fleet was the third biggest in the world, and this was large enough to handle about 70 per cent of the country's exports and 65 per cent of its imports. In other words, Japan was less dependent then on foreign shipping than any other country in the world.

Ships Commandeered

"But, as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific, a large number of Japan's mercantile ships have been commandeered for military purposes, which, in a measure, has reduced the tonnage Japan can use for the transportation of various materials.

"The mercantile fleet of Japan, therefore, is now required to do much heavier work than in times of peace. The most important work Japan must do at once is the speedy expansion of its mercantile fleet. To achieve this, we must strictly economize on shipbuilding materials. Precisely speaking, we must reduce the quantity of iron required for the construction of new boats to the minimum. For instance, we must contrive to do with 2 tons of iron where we have been using 3.

"Observation of strict economy in iron for shipbuilding will inevitably lower the quality of the new ships. In this respect, the United States is following a drastic policy. Although the Washington Government is boasting of a rapid increase in its shipbuilding power, actually American shipyards are producing at present mere junks. We need not go the same length as the United States in this direction, but the shipbuilding industry, as any other line of industry, must adapt itself to the demand of the times.

"About ten years ago, all countries in the world were suffering from an excess of shipping capacity. In those days, Japan built one superior ship by using the materials of two old type vessels. The superior boats thus constructed in Japan then enabled it to beat other marine nation in the war of commerce that followed. And in the present war, these superior boats are rendering great service to the country in all waters in Greater East Asia.

Needs More Ships

"Japan, however, is in need of more ships, and we are required to build a larger number of them even at a little sacrifice of quality.

"After the war, the situation will undergo a change, and we shall be required once more to build fewer ships of superior quality. Then we may change our shipbuilding policy accordingly. At present, we must attach first importance to the number of ships and to the rapid increase of tonnage, more or less disregarding all other factors. As a matter of course, ships constructed in this way will not be very suitable for the remunerative business of regular transportation.

"The Government, therefore, must take some measures to compensate the shipbuilders for the sacrifice they are required to make in this manner. In my opinion, all shipbuilders in Japan may utilize the services of the Industrial Equipment Corporation in order to speed up their production without running any risk.

"The Shipping Management Association, in accordance with the Wartime Marine Transportation Control Ordinance, is now doing its best to keep the wartime marine transportation of Japan in the most satisfactory condition.

"In this connection, it is remarkable that all the shipping companies are working in close cooperation with the association, regardless of their business profits and conveniences."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	101.10	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.80	+ 1.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.90	+ 1.00
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Corregidor Attack Vividly Described

(Continued From Page 6)

fenses around the reservoir, that the Americans raised the white flag of surrender and approached us for a cessation of hostilities.

Before the dark, foreboding entrance to one of the four much-advertised underground shelters were assembled tall, husky American soldiers standing about with dazed, vacant looks on their faces. Then, as Lieutenant-General Wainwright and his staff bearing the white flag marched towards our Commander, these Americans opened the way. In the midst of this long line of enemy troops were only a few of our men, standing alert and ready. At the mouth of the subway I saw that only a small party of five or six of our intrepid soldiers had charged into the heart of the enemy's defenses and had so menaced the Americans inside the fortification that immediate surrender was had.

When I realized that such a tiny band of our scouting patrols had penetrated so deeply into the enemy lines and fearlessly had charged against the main defenses, tears of joy came to my eyes with this shining example of the dauntless courage of our troops, fighting gallantly against the heavy odds.

Mopping-up operations continued throughout the rest of the day and until early the following morning to clear up isolated points of resistance, but the general attack had lasted only about 11½ hours.

With but a small force the Imperial Japanese Army seized this mighty island fortress of Corregidor in little more than half a day of fighting, but those who viewed the powerful fortifications erected here were greatly astonished by the ease in which the Japanese took over the island.

I was subsequently informed that the original plan of strategy against Corregidor included the utilization of the units on the left flank to dash headlong against the enemy defenses and sacrifice themselves against the main force of the enemy, thus to draw the brunt of the island's defenses, while the main force was to land on the right flank under cover of such feinting move.

However, this determined, daring Japanese unit attacking on the left flank was so successful in its drive that it completed the occupation of the island almost single-handedly.

As I write this story of the fall of Corregidor, the resolute, fearless faces of that brave young sub-lieutenant guarding the sun flag with his life and of those few soldiers who had pierced into the heart of the enemy stronghold come before my eyes.

TRAFFIC FACILITIES RESTORED IN SOUTH

Toyoda Official, Back From Tour, Says Conditions Will Be Better Than in Pre-War Days

Interviewed by the press on his return to Japan recently after a tour of inspection in French Indo-China, Malai, the East Indies and the Philippines, Hideo Kobayashi, adviser to the Toyoda Automobile Manufacturing Company, indicated that the restoration of railway and motor traffic facilities is fast progressing in these southern regions, thanks to the joint efforts of the Japanese Military authorities and the native inhabitants, and that traffic there is expected to be in a more satisfactory state than it was in pre-war days, says the Sangyo Keizai.

Mr. Kobayashi continued:

"It is true that railway and motor traffic facilities were fairly damaged by the war, but the work of restoring them has been so much sped up that they are now being nominally operated and managed by a group selected from among the old enterprisers. With the exception, however, of the railway lines managed by the authorities concerned and motor traffic carried on by private firms in Malai, all traffic facilities in the southern regions are likely to be managed and operated by the authorities concerned.

"In Malai, a certain Japanese electric railways company is now entrusted with the mission of undertaking motor traffic. This company is scheduled to start operation of taxis in Shonan City before long on the same lines as in Japan.

"Joining a touring party of those connected with the Automobile Control Association of our country, I made it my business to conduct investigations as to the number of existing motor vehicles and the desired number to which they should be increased in the southern regions. I saw a good many vehicles still left there. In view, however, of the large variety that are in use in these regions, totaling over 200 in kind, I found it advisable to replace all their main parts, such as carburettors, switch boards and batteries with standard ones. If we succeed in replacing the parts in time, I do not think it will be necessary to send new vehicles there for some time to come. It is for this reason that we look to the manufacturers concerned in our country to exert themselves for the production of a larger and increasing number of parts as well as new cars so as to complete the network of motor traffic in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

BULL RUSH CHEERS TRADING SENTIMENT

Japan Piston Jumps ¥5.30 Among Long Terms; Others Similarly Step Up

With the liquidation of holdings nearly completed by a minor group of traders, there was a rush of the bull camp on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and prices of numerous key industrials went briskly forward.

In the long term section, for instance, Japan Piston climbed ¥5.30 at one bound, and Asahi Glass sharply rallied ¥4.10, Japan Sand Iron ¥3.70, Japan Precision Machinery ¥3.40, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Mitsubishi Mining ¥3.20 each, Ikegai Iron Works and Japan Beer, new ¥3.00 each. Following the upward swing of these key industrials, N.Y.K. and other steamship wares as well as peacetime industrials stepped up one after another around ¥2.50 each.

Short-term prospects were likewise rosy, and there was an all-round advance of prime issues. N.Y.K. advanced ¥1.90, its new ¥1.50, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥2.20, Hitachi Iron Works ¥1.50, Kanebo Spinning ¥1.40, its new ¥1.00 and Japan Oil ¥1.80.

The spot market was unusually festive, and nearly all classifications scored signal gains. Showa Airplane Manufacturing soared ¥3.20 at one bound and other airplane industrials followed suit with gains of around ¥2.00. Simultaneously Japan Optical Industrial and its new rose ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 respectively, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥2.80, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial, new ¥2.70, Japan Munitions, new ¥2.20 and Fujikoshi Steel, new ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.5	129.9	131.1
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.5	79.1	80.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	67.4	68.5	69.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.4	74.0	74.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.3	96.6	97.2
Showa Elec Ind (50)	76.3	77.7	78.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.7	74.7	75.1

Second Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
N. Y. K. (50)	92.5	92.6	91.9
O. S. K. (50)	84.9	85.0	85.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.7	69.3	67.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	59.6	60.7	61.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	90.9	92.5	92.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.4	67.5	67.9

Third Section

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	100.7	102.3	102.8
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	125.6	127.0	125.8
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	63.4	68.0	67.3
Japan Beer (50)	100.9	....	101.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.5	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.2	46.0	....
Asahi Glass (50)	99.8	101.0	100.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.3	102.7	102.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	92.1	93.2	92.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	101.3	0.3	100.0	101.1
N. Y. K.. new	75.2	8.1	4.8	76.8
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	89.1	92.6	89.1	91.6
Kanebo Spin. new	74.7	7.0	4.6	75.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	..	68.0	6.4	....
Hitachi Iron Works.	84.9	8.4	4.8	86.6
Osika Exch. new	52.2	4.6	1.6	51.6
Japan Steel Tube	66.8	9.0	6.8	...
Japan Oil	74.1	6.5	4.0	75.6
S. M. R.	72.5	2.9	2.5	72.8
N. Y. K.. old	89.4	92.0	89.4	91.4
Hokkaido Coal	72.7	4.5	2.7	73.8
Kanebo Spin. old	127.2	30.0	27.2	129.4
Toyo Rayon. new		55.0	4.3	54.9
Kokura Iron Works.	52.6	3.4	2.6	52.8
Japan Beer. new	44.4	7.3	4.4	45.9
Japan Sugar. new	....	67.6	6.4	67.6
Ensuiko Sugar		61.9	1.1	61.6
Japan Mining	61.1	2.0	1.1	61.9
Manchou Ind	58.4	8.9	8.4	58.8

Bill Clearings

December 16
(¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	322.314	163.854
Balance	60.789	29.956

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WAR RESOURCES OF SOUTH

As Dairy Products Best Suited to Wartime Food Needs, Australia Thrown Into Bold Relief as Leading Producing Center

Japan, bending its total national strength, is now making a vigorous drive toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. At this momentous turn in history, it is a matter of course that the people stand in greater need than in ordinary times of foodstuffs high in nutritive value and prompt in supply, and those which meet these requirements most admirably are dairy products.

Considered in this light, Australia whose position is unshakable in the world as a wool and wheat producing country comes into bold relief also as a leading supplier-nation of dairy produce.

A recent issue of the Bulletin published by the Foreign Trade Control Association makes a brief survey of the conditions of dairying in Australia during the pre-war days "in view of the importance of the food problem with particular reference to improvement in the physical constitution of the people and increase in their efficiency, especially in the War of Greater East Asia, which has now definitely assumed the character of a long war, coupled with the fact that Australia is destined to become a link in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." The article in question follows:

Big Exporter

Australia has been capable of exporting annually about 200,000,000 pounds of butter, 18,000,000 pounds of cheese and 21,200,000 pounds of condensed milk and other dairy products the larger portion of which has been consumed within the regions now included in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

According to the returns for 1937, the total number of milch-cows throughout Australia was 3,343,293 head, of which a large percentage was produced in New South Wales, followed by Queensland and Victoria, these three States being regarded as the center of dairying in Australia.

The output of milk during 1937 amounted to 132,543,000 gallons, which averaged 348 gallons per head a year.

The following list shows the number of milch-cows during past years:

1915-16	1,634,393	1935-36	3,437,224
1925-26	2,382,002	1936-37	3,343,293

Based on a survey for 1936-37, the number of milch-cows and the output of milk in the various states and territories were:

	No. of milch cows	Output of milk (gallons)
New South Wales	1,031,552	345,346,000
Victoria	987,678	399,742,000
Queensland	955,746	261,265,000
South Australia	173,706	59,042,000
Western Australia	130,132	33,138,000
Tasmania	97,330	33,737,000
Others	1,052	272,000
Total	3,437,224	1,132,543,000

According to the returns for 1937, the total output of butter was 393,258,000 pounds, which showed a decrease by 37,463,626 pounds as compared with 1936. This decrease of output was due to an increased production of condensed milk and powdered milk. Victoria occupied first position in output with 154,000,000 pounds, followed by New South Wales and Queensland. The following figures show the output in the various territories:

	1935-36	1936-37
	(In pounds)	
New South Wales	125,169,296	109,830,000
Victoria	148,132,507	154,769,000
Queensland	115,920,415	87,474,000
South Australia	20,964,305	20,892,000
Western Australia	10,613,358	10,918,000
Others	13,000	15,000
Total	432,721,626	396,258,000

Output Decreasing

The output of cheese during 1937 amounted to 44,726,000 pounds. The main producing districts were Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales in the order named.

The output of cheese in Australia has been on the increase year after year because of encouragement given by the Government for increased production.

The following list shows the amounts of production of cheese during the two years of 1935-36 and 1936-37:

	1935-36	1936-37
	(In pounds)	
New South Wales	7,390,203	7,417,000
Victoria	10,973,804	13,250,000
South Australia	8,193,093	12,164,000
Western Australia	863,482	1,013,000
Tasmania	2,150,281	2,294,000
Total	29,568,715	44,726,000

Production of condensed milk and powdered milk is most developed in New South Wales and Victoria. In 1938 they produced as much as 77,500,000 pounds, while the output during the two years previous was as follows:

	1935-36	1936-37
New South Wales	9,523,911	16,854,034
Victoria	20,593,154	53,159,539
Total	52,114,854	69,145,537

The output of casein in Australia is estimated at between 1,855 and 2,000 tons. The principal producing district is Victoria, followed by Queensland, but the amount produced in the latter state is quite small. Formerly about 40 per cent of the total output in Australia had been exported abroad, but with the development of domestic industry it was decided to use the entire output for home consumption and since the outbreak of the second European War its export has been prohibited.

According to an announcement by the Australian Government, the total exports of dairy products during 1938 were 249,307,000 pounds in volume or ¥172,468,000 in Japanese currency, as seen in the following figures:

	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Yen)
Butter	197,246,000	147,699,000
Cheese	27,345,000	11,576,000
Condensed milk, etc.	24,716,000	13,193,000
Total	249,307,000	172,468,000

The exports from Australia to the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere during 1938 included 10,232,624 pounds of butter, 838,448 pounds of cheese and 21,904,296 pounds of condensed milk and other milk-meats. The percentage of export over the total quantity of dairy products shipped abroad was about 5.2 per cent in the case of butter, 3 per cent in the case of cheese, while condensed milk and other dairy products represented 88 per cent. The principal markets were Malaya, the Philippines and Hongkong, and the greater percentage of butter and cheese was being exported to the British Isles.

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TOKYO. THURSDAY. DECEMBER 17. 1942

New Economic Talks Between Japan, French Indo-China

Negotiations for the conclusion of a new Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement opened at Saigon on December 14 between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China. As is clear from the statements made by the delegates of both sides after the day's parleys, the negotiations were carried on in a very friendly atmosphere and there is every prospect of their final success, a fact which gives us cause for genuine joy.

As the Governor-General of French Indo-China indicated in the course of his statement, France faces the gravest crisis in her history at the present time. Unlike all other French colonies which have already been invaded or are exposed to invasion by America and Britain, however, French Indo-China alone enjoys the security of its position. This state of security, indeed, offers a singular contrast with the state of uneasiness prevalent in France. It is well for the French leaders and people to stop to consider carefully why French Indo-China alone is in the enjoyment of security and tranquillity when the Mother Country and other French colonies are in the grips of intense uneasiness.

The close relationship now existing between Japan and French Indo-China has been brought about by the developments of the situation in East Asia, but it may be recalled that French Indo-China was in a most precarious position immediately after the collapse of France in 1940. At that time, there was what was called the ABCD encirclement camp in East Asia, formed by America and Britain, and these Powers were trying to compel Japan's submission by dint of bluff. Supporting the de Gaullist regime in opposition to the Vichy Government, they were also attempting to occupy Dakar and other key points in French colonial possessions. They were, of course, casting a covetous eye on French Indo-China too. Had it not been for the powerful support given to it by Japan at the time, French Indo-China would have fallen a victim to Anglo-American invasion. Fortunately, what with Japan's sympathetic support and the sagacity of the French Indo-China authorities who showed themselves capable of forming the correct estimate of the situation in East Asia, French Indo-China was saved from the worst fate which might otherwise have befallen it. Thus, a relationship of cooperation based on mutual trust was established between Japan and that country, and backed by Japan's mighty military power, French Indo-China has been absolutely secure from foreign invasion, notwithstanding the fact that it was not in a position to obtain any aid from the Mother Country.

One has only to compare this favorable position of French Indo-China with the miserable state to which some other French colonies have been reduced in order to realize the former's good fortune. Of all French colonies, for instance, Equatorial Africa was occupied by the de Gaullists, who are supported by Britain, while Madagascar and Martinique had to be left to the tender mercies of rapacious America and Britain. French West Africa, which has always been exposed to the menace of the aggressive policy of America across the Atlantic, is now absolutely helpless before American aggression. Although there has been no actual invasion of that territory yet, it is in a state of American occupation, to all intents and purposes. In North Africa, Morocco and Algeria have been trampled underfoot by Anglo-American forces. In this manner, the French Colonial Empire is driven to the brink of utter collapse. This deplorable state of affairs is partly ascribable to the fact that since the conclusion of armistice between Germany and France on June 25, 1940, those elements in France who are against collaboration with Germany have obstructed the adjustment of Franco-German relations in defiance of Germany's earnest efforts to achieve that. Germany has adopted a very sympathetic attitude towards France from the beginning. Whereas she has placed all other countries which she has conquered under her military administration, she treated France differently. Although she has retained the occupation of such areas in France as are strategically important, she has allowed the Vichy Government to administer the affairs of all other areas. That is to say, regard for French sovereignty has marked the keynote of German policy toward France. Germany pursued this course toward France because she desired by this means to enable France to secure her regeneration through collaboration in the work of establishing a new order in Europe. If, therefore, France had understood Germany's true intentions and entered into a relationship of collaboration based on mutual trust immediately after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, she might have been spared the misfortune of seeing her colonies invaded by hostile countries.

France at the time was laboring under the delusion that despite the loss of her military power, the French Colonial Empire would still be able to resist foreign acts of intervention, and in this false belief she refused to collaborate with Germany. It may thus safely be said that the present sorry state of French North Africa is due to the course followed by France in rejecting cooperation with the Axis Powers.

With Anglo-American influence driven completely out of East Asia by the Imperial Forces, the work of construction is making good progress in this part of the world, and this work of construction is participated in by Manchoukuo, China under the National Government of Nanking and Thailand. The powerful political, military and economic organizations of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia are thus being set up by the combined efforts of these countries under Japan's leadership. The East Asiatic peoples who were formerly subject to Anglo-American rigorous exploitation are now completely emancipated from Anglo-American yoke and are enjoying perfect freedom and peace.

We need hardly say that for geographical reasons French Indo-China is bound to cooperate in the activities of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. As a matter of fact, it is impossible for French Indo-China to maintain its existence by keeping aloof from the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia, for it is closely linked to the Co-Prosperity Sphere, politically, economically and otherwise. At the present time, French Indo-China stands outside the war and is consequently favorably situated economically, but it is well for the people of French Indo-China to remember that it is thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Forces who cleared East Asia of Anglo-American influence that they are in the enjoyment of this favorable economic position. When they realize this fact, they will understand that they cannot be absolutely indifferent to the War of Greater East Asia. It is, therefore, only natural that French Indo-China should cooperate closely in economic matters with Japan who is the guiding factor in the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. We sincerely hope that the economic negotiations just opened will make favorable progress and a new Economic Agreement based on mutual trust will soon be concluded between the two countries.

A Year Ago Today

—Dec. 17, 1941—

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Japanese Army and Navy Units, in close cooperation, succeeded in landing on British Borneo at 6:20 p.m. yesterday.

* * *

United States naval authorities announced yesterday that Japanese warships for the last 24 hours have been shelling the Island of Maui, Hawaii and Johnston Island, 800 miles southwest of Honolulu.

* * *

The British forces in the Malay front have started a wholesale retreat and the district of Kedah, on the western coast has now fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces, according to a BBC broadcast.

* * *

The Japanese airplanes in large formation launched surprise attacks on Delcarmen and other airfields in the Philippines and set fire to four enemy fighting planes and seriously damaged two bombers and 14 fighting planes. Another formation bombed the Tarlac barracks and left them in flames.

* * *

Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of Navy, in a press interview following his quick inspection trip to Hawaii, admitted that the Japanese air raid on Hawaii was carried out with utmost ingenuity and skill.

* * *

The United States Congress has passed a bill giving President Roosevelt authority to reorganize the legislative branch of the Federal Government, to institute censorship on all transmission and reception of radio broadcasts, and to control, limit or prohibit the United States or its citizens from dealing in international trade, according to a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

* * *

German submarine activity against British shipping and naval forces in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean has been intensified. A total of 21 British warships and a submarine were sunk during the first 12 days of December.

CHIANG BRINGS PEOPLE OF CHINA TO BRINK OF ECONOMIC DISASTER

Foodstuff Shortage in Chungking, Is Critical—Prices Continue to Rise Despite Counter-Measures

By SHIGEO IMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

In the months that have elapsed since the War of Greater East Asia started; the invincible Imperial Forces on land, at sea and in the air, in perfect cooperation, have placed the vast Pacific and Indian Oceans completely under their control.

Looking at the American-British-Chungking combination, we find that the trio is definitely setting up an endurance war structure. A final struggle between Japan on the one hand and America, Britain and Chungking on the other, remains to be staged hereafter.

In what follows an analysis is made of the endurance war setup of America, Britain and Chungking. Assuming the leadership of the clique, America is frantically striving to mobilize all the available manpower and material resources in the Chungking-controlled area in the war with Japan.

American-British imperialistic aggression against China has made Chiang Kai-shek the "Governor-General" of "colonial" China.

Played Into U.S. Hands

Fully aware of these circumstances, Chiang Kai-shek always thought of his relations with America and Britain in terms of commercial relations. To the American-British clique, it mattered little what Chiang wanted, whether commercial transactions or anything else. By driving his army before Japanese guns, they could expect his bankruptcy and, consequently, his total submission to their manipulation. That was clear as daylight. With Chungking's successive defeats, Chiang played into American-British hands.

Chiang became weakened—exactly as America and Britain wished. Preparations to establish a dictatorship for him got under way. By making him a "Governor General," they sought to turn China into their colony. Knowing that the knack of dealing with China was to go slowly and take new measures only when absolutely necessary in the light of new situations, these powers patiently and leisurely schemed to consolidate Chiang's dictatorship.

It was after the debacle in the Wuhan area in 1938 that Chiang's dictatorship came to take definite shape. In addition to assuming the Presidency of the National Party, he took over the control of the People's Political Assembly, a camouflaged democratic organ; of the Young Men's Corps and of the Supreme National Defense Council which is the highest State executive organ and the nucleus of the National Party, the administration and the military.

Mobilization Law

Let us now have a look at the national general mobilization law promulgated in May. Its object is to put all the available man-power material resources into resistance against Japan. By placing this concentration of man-power and resources under China's control, and by manipulating this sole controller, America and Britain have perfected a structure under which all the human and material resources in the Chungking-controlled area can be utilized.

On the side of human resources, mobilization of man-power required for the conduct of the war and for wartime productivity expansion is the chief aim of the law. Occupational changes and even the closing of business are compulsory. Freedom is restricted. Sabotage and strike are prohibited. Rules have been enacted to govern salaries, wages, retiring allowances, etc. There are severe penal clauses. The mobilization of women who have already been at the front as soldiers or as draftees has been legalized. College and university students are classified into three categories: (1) those who, after graduation, will serve in the army; (2) those who will become government servants; (3) those who will follow occupations of their own choice. Scholarships with attendant obligation to serve in the army after graduation are offered as a means to reinforce the armed force. The Central Training Institute with Chiang Kai-shek as President is busy raising manpower and training people.

Food Problem Crucial

On the side of material resources, the greatest stress is laid on food mobilization. At the food conference held on June 2, Chiang Kai-shek declared: "Chungking today faces a crisis in its struggle against Japan. The unity and cooperation on the part of the people is a supreme duty. Not the recovery of lost land, but the solution of the food problem is the vital question of the moment. Food is more important than ammunition. The United States has granted us loans. Can our patriotism fall short of the American sympathy? Official corruption and the rampancy of profiteering must be decisively dealt with."

Dearth of commodities in Chungking is far beyond imagination. Food mobilization is an imminent issue.

It was about the spring of 1940 that Chungking conceived the idea of food control. Until then, its food policy formed only part of the price question and was enforced merely as a means to curb prices. Subsequently, shortage of food in the hinterland and a jump in the price of rice presented a serious problem—that of ensuring rice supply for military consumption.

This problem was taken into consideration when a general food policy was formulated immediately after the outbreak of the China Affair. But this general policy was confined to establishing legal grounds for future measures and for setting aside rice for military consumption. The fires of war had not spread far at that time and the principal rice producing areas were still under Chungking's control, which averted an immediate problem in connection with rice for military consumption. Things then were easy. The regulations governing rice consumption by civilians had only Shanghai and other principal cities in view, as witness the Wartime Food Control Law, the Foodstuff Penal Regulations Pertaining to Acts Benefiting the Enemy, etc.

Foodstuff Policy

A complete change came over the situation after Chiang fled into Chungking. For a time, however, an abundant rice crop in the interior averted a food crisis. It was about the spring of 1940, the third year of the affair, that food shortage became an acute reality. It was then that the food question was taken up as one of the wartime economic problems. In other words, the spring of 1940 was the starting point of Chungking's present food policy.

In its early stage, however, there was nothing new in this policy, which was confined almost exclusively to the control of food along with clothing, fuel and other daily necessities as part of a Stop price measure. Keeping down the price of rice and ensuring smooth distribution of food by the Bureau of Agriculture through the medium of the Public Sales Stations (agencies for enforcing sales at official prices) were practically all the activities under the new food policy.

Soon it became increasingly difficult to curb the price of rice. The Bureau of Agriculture came out to enforce the rationing of foodstuffs. In the city of Chungking, for instance, rice for civilian consumption was transferred to the Daily Necessities Public Sales Stations for distribution. The supply was limited to a quantity equalling about half a bushel per month per capita to citizens possessing certificates of residence. The price was considerably below the market rate. At the same time, the rice retailers in the city were made to set up joint stores as a means to ensure supply, while bad merchants were nabbed and an official rice price was fixed.

All this, however, was nothing more than a social measure. At least, it was fundamentally different from the food policy of American-British conception.

Speculation Increases

Meanwhile, usurer-capitalists, nesting the surviving free economic structure, made heavy speculative buying of rice. In fact, each new government measure only served to spur more speculative buying, which drove the masses to the verge of starvation.

This meant that Chungking was now in a position to place the starving masses completely under its control. In other words, the government could muster up the starving masses in any number to create reserve armies. This was exactly what America and Britain wanted. By controlling their food, they held the fate of the poor masses in their grip—a downright atrocity.

Enough has been said to indicate that Chungking's food policy, far from being beneficial to the masses, left them to hover on the verge of starvation. Suppression of the rampancy of usurer-capitalists was demanded. Demand and supply had to be adjusted. A situation was created which made it necessary for the regime to buy up foodstuffs in the producing centers for distribution among the masses. The "military rice" problem asserted itself.

These circumstances gave rise to the birth of the National Food Control Bureau on August 8, 1940. The Bureau was charged with the duty of effecting country-wide control over production, sales, storage and transportation of foodstuffs. In the latter part of the same month, three new laws were promulgated for the control of foodstuffs in the provinces, hsiens and in the city of Chungking. They were the Provincial Foodstuff Control Bureau Law, the Hsien Foodstuff Control Committee Law and the Chungking Municpality Foodstuffs Control Committee Law.

Prove Ineffective

But these laws proved utterly ineffectual. For Chungking with the political power at its command, it is still more arduous to control the production, distribution and consumption of agricultural products.

In consequence, a national food conference was convened in January, 1941, to deliberate on fundamental measures. With the arrival in February, 1941, of Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, food measures on new patterns were determined. From being mere perfunctory social measures, they developed at a bound into far-reaching State policies. At once, the supreme rights of the State were invoked. An increased rice production was ordered and traffic was placed under State control. The transfer of the land tax to the regime and the payment of it in agricultural products were decided upon. A system of issuing warehouse warrants for foodstuffs was also decided upon, as was the issuance of land debentures.

By the transfer of the land tax to the regime, Chungking sought to deprive provincial governments of their chief source of revenue and to swell its own exchequer. The payment of the land tax in kind would assure Chungking of complete control over foodstuffs. (By imposing an arbitrary rate for the conversion of cash into kind, Chungking contrived to lay its hands on still more rice). The warehouse warrants were to be issued in exchange for the fodstuffs delivered to the regime after the deduction of the quantity in payment of the land tax and the rations. Land debentures were to be given land owners as the price for land bought by the regime.

Requisitions Food

These decisions were submitted to the third National Financial Conference held in June, 1941, and were enforced in February or March,

(Continued on Page 3)

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

"Hachiman Taro"

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

Yoshiiye of Minamoto is exemplar of Bushido, or the Way of the Warrior. Living at about the time when William, Duke of Normandy, was conquering England some 800 years ago, Yoshiiye converted his wandering camps in the mountains and moors of northern Japan into a high type of military school, where his young knights were trained not only in music and poetry, archery and wrestling, fencing and judo, horsemanship and the use of the spear, but in frugality, self control, magnanimity and modesty.

Quiet, generous, and a sincere lover of beauty himself, he was a teacher from whom his disciples could learn through example as much as his lectures. As for his qualifications as a warrior, he was known at the time as the greatest of living bowmen, while his fame as a fighter was such that throughout his eventful life he was a terror to his enemies.

It is related that when Yoshiiye was born, his father dreamed that the sacred sword of the war deity Hachiman had been given to him, and so the boy came to be called "Hachiman Taro."

Is Perfect Knight

The Japanese consider him the perfect knight. They are fond of using incidents from his life to illustrate Bushido. The most famous as well as favorite of all the stories is the one in which his propensity for versifying coupled with his magnanimous character saved Sadato, an enemy commander's life:

Yoshiiye, after a hard struggle, had at last got the adversary at his mercy. With his bow stretched taut, and the arrow ready to fly, he taunted his foe with an impromtu verse before releasing his bow-thumb. His helpless opponent instantly answered with a rejoinder, also in verse.

Yoshiiye lowered his bow, forgave his enemy, and confessed, "I cannot put to shame one who can keep his presence of mind in the face of death!"

There is also a sequel to this story. After Sadato's ultimate death, his younger brother Muneto came under Yoshiiye's power. Although this youth had the full affection and confidence of Yoshiiye, he secretly cherished a desire to take vengeance for his elder brother's death.

One night, the two men went out together, and Muneto decided that the opportunity for vengeance had come. Drawing his sword, he looked into the ox-carriage in which Yoshiiye was riding and found him sound asleep. The idea of having behaved treacherously in the face of such trust was unendurable, and thereafter Muneto served Yoshiiye with faith and friendship.

The confidence that the Minamoto hero reposed in the brother of his old enemy and the way it was requited—these, too, are acclaimed as traits worthy of a true Bushi.

In teaching Bushido to his men, he kept separate camp-stools for brave men and shirkers, and after every engagement assigned his soldiers to their seats in the order of precedence, determined by the degree in which they had observed the codes of Bushido in actual battle.

Never Too Proud to Learn

Yoshiiye, although a great teacher, was never too proud to learn from others, as the following anecdote proves:

Once, in Kyoto, a courtier sniffed contemptuously at his ignorance of the Chinese military classics, which in that age were held to be an indispensable part of a soldier's education. Instead of running him through with his sword, as a less perfect Bushi might have done, Yoshiiye humbly begged him for instruction.

The courtier was Oye no Masafusa, who taught Yoshiiye, among other things, that "the rising of birds shows an ambush." Later, after a great battle, Yoshiiye had reason to confess honestly, "Had not Oye no Masafusa taught me strategy out of the book of Sonshi, I would have lost many brave men tonight." For in the fight for the fortress of Kanazawa, to which the approaches were very difficult, he observed a flock of geese rising in confusion, and rightly inferred an ambuscade of the enemy.

Yoshiiye rendered perhaps the most notable military service in quelling the civil war which took place in the northern provinces of Mutsu and Dewa. This struggle, since it began in the third year of the Kwanji era (1088) and ended in the fifth year (1091), was called the "After Three-years War," or the Go-Sannen Campaign. In one of the fierce battles of this war, Kamakura Gongoro, a mere youth of sixteen, earned enduring fame by faithfully putting into practice the canon of bravery which Yoshiiye had so constantly drilled into him.

A general on the enemy's side succeeded in discharging an arrow which entered the boy's eye. Gongoro, undaunted, broke off the protruding shaft of the arrow, and dispite his mortal wound, rode straight at the archer and cut him down. A shrine was erected to the memory of this intrepid lad at Kamakura.

Yoshimitsu and "Sho"

If such was the power of Yoshiiye's influence over his soldiers, it is not strange that his heroic qualities should be shared by his younger brother Yoshimitsu. And of Yoshimitsu the Japanese are particularly fond of relating the part he played in the Go-Sannen Campaign.

Now Yoshimitsu was a skilled performer upon a musical instrument called the "sho." He had studied under a celebrated master, Toyohara Tokimoto, now no more, and, on setting out for the field of battle in the far north, he became apprehensive lest the secrets imparted to him by his kind teacher should die with him in case he lost his life in the campaign.

He retraced his steps to the home of his dead teacher and asked for Tokiake, the young son of his teacher Tokimoto.

"Tokiaki," he said, "I am about to leave for the North, to fight in battles from which I may never return alive. I regret not a warrior's death. Yet still I have a worry upon my mind, which you can dispel if you would deign to grant my request.

"Your father was the greatest master of the 'sho.' He taught me his secrets, and thanks to his talents as a teacher, I have come to be recognized as his successor. Now, the secrets which he taught me, and to me alone, have enabled me to become the musician that I am. If, therefore, I perish, so will your honored father's art.

"My request is this: Will you share with me the hardships of the long march to the far North, so that I may in turn impart to you the knowledge which your father conveyed to me, and thus preserve the great art of your father, Toyohara Tokimoto."

Tokiaki Consents

Tokiaki readily consented. "I cannot refuse so noble a request. Moreover, I feel that within my blood there must surely course some of my father's genius, so that the incentive of a personal desire to comply with your request combined with the power of heredity will make of me an apt pupil. I will follow!"

"Now should I die, I would not regret it," said Yoshimitsu, his mind set at rest.

The spectacle of this renowned soldier instructing the young son of his deceased teacher on moonlit nights as he travelled towards the battlefield has always appealed strongly to the Japanese conception of a perfect samurai, and this particularly human story has been the motive of many famous and beautiful pictures throughout the passing centuries.

Yoshiiye's final years were spent in simplicity, in keeping with his true character. Although he had earned the name of the greatest warrior in the service of the Throne and had defeated all of his foes he lived humbly and in humility. The trait of magnanimity, which was perhaps his strongest characteristic outside of his ability as a father, led directly to his comparative impoverishment.

It is no wonder that men competed to place their sons and younger brothers as "kenin" retainers in his service, and the name of Hachiman Taro was on all lips.

CORREGIDOR ATTACK VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Author Moved by Bravery of Soldiers

By KENJIRO SHIBATA
(From the Sunday Mainichi)

In the evening dusk, as the sun flag silently fluttered in the cool breeze from across the waters, I could see the motionless forms of our soldiers resting on the damp sandy beach of the Bataan Peninsula. Behind me across the road to the jungle also were fully-equipped, alert members of our landing party, waiting patiently for the zero hour. Not a voice, not a sound could be heard from their midst, but all were in readiness.

With a rhythmical, rushing sound the waves of Manila Bay washed the sandy shore, coming and going, coming and going.

Within this peaceful, soothing and yet momentous scene, the determination to offer my life, if need be, for the success of the night's landing operations made me completely forget myself, my safety, my comfort. My spiritual consciousness seemed detached from my physical self.

I can never forget the set, determined face of that young sub-lieutenant standing erect and motionless in our boat which was carrying the sun flag. To our right and left other small craft were sliding through the black waters with only a subdued sound. Big waves hit the sides of our boat, and the spray fell over us.

The speed of our craft increased, and darkly but distinctly the mighty island fortress of Corregidor rose before our eyes.

Bombardment Begins

At this moment a heavy barrage from our artillery began to blast at the narrow tip of Corregidor. Under the covering fire this end of the island was burning and leveled under the heavy rain of shells.

The enemy defenders suddenly came to life, and shells and bullets began to fly into our direction. Furiously, desperately they fired at us, while overhead countless flares and illumination bombs crisscrossed leaving fiery red trails.

Machine-gun bullets spattered against the sides of our boats. From that dark, grim devil's island a stream of fire and steel was directed against us to challenge our advance.

That young officer, still standing upright in the face of this fire, peered intently toward his objective. Exploding shells threw up high pillars of water and rocked our boat, while waves crashed against our prow. The crash and roar of shells, and mines filled the night, as we forged forward.

The shores of Corregidor suddenly appeared before us, and just at that moment two enemy warships (could they be gunboats or submarine-chasers?) drove out of the darkness to challenge our flotilla.

Our boat bearing the sun flag stood out conspicuously within this force of small boats, and toward us drove one of these gunboats. Directly for us it sped, firing with all its guns. Our craft veered sharply to avoid the headlong charge of the large enemy ship and left our formation. We landed at the base of the main enemy position located on the top of a bluff. Despite the excitement of the battle I remembered to note the time of our landing. Our crossing of the dangerous waters of Manila Bay to Corregidor was a matter of several minutes, long, perilous minutes.

Commander Directs Operations

It was at dawn that I finally made my way to the spot where the Unit Commander was directing the assault on the enemy's strongly fortified and stubbornly defended positions on Corregidor.

With only about 10 officers and men of the Headquarters Staff with him, our Commander must have been undergoing anxious, trying moments. Confidence in his brave, gallant men was his one great faith, but with the dawn about to break over the grey hills to the east and with no word yet of the results of the landing operations, trying must have been his position.

Just as dawn broke a runner dashed in to report that the unit which attacked from the right flank had successfully landed and was attacking the enemy. Then came the report that the unit which had attacked the airfield directly ahead had now completely occupied it. From here onward reports flew in telling of the successive clearing out of enemy defense positions and the steady advance of our men.

Enemy tanks and armored cars were retreating at high speed under the dauntless attack by our troops. And, we could see small parties of our men in hot pursuit. Enemy officers and soldiers drove out from hollows and depressions towards our headquarters, but ere they had run 40 or 50 meters alert Japanese soldiers arose in a mighty ring of steel, and before long the whole area was under our firm possession.

In a short time we had occupied over one-quarter of Corregidor, and directly before us was the huge water reservoir.

It was just before noon, just after we had seized the main enemy de-

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